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General Davis, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, accompanied by Major William M. Black, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., arrived at Colon, Panama, by the steamer City of Washington May 17. They were received by an official committee of five members of the Government of Panama who presented Governor Davis with an address rejoicing in the prospect of an early beginning of practical work on the canal project. Governor Davis announced that his headquarters for the present would be at Culebra, and his permanent headquarters at Panama. Further evidence of the care with which the Panama Canal project is being organized appears in the announcement that Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie and Col. Clarence R. Edwards, all of the Army, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and Judge Charles Magoon, Law Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, have been named as a board to formulate a code of regulations for the Canal Commission. This board, whose work will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, will be, to a certain extent, a separate executive bureau. The members are admirably chosen and their co-operation cannot fail of desirable results in the executive control of the canal enterprise. The association in the project of two such distinguished engineer officers as Generals Gillespie and Mackenzie will give the Canal Commission the benefit of their counsel and experience when the great engineering problems involved come up for consideration. The services of Colonel Edwards as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs specially qualify him for usefulness in organizing an administrative system for the canal zone, while Judge Magoon's experience as legal advisor to the same bureau gives him precisely the equipment required in dealing with the many questions of law that will necessarily arise with the progress of work on the isthmus. General Oliver's ability as an executive officer abundantly proves his fitness for membership on this new board. Still another exceedingly desirable addition to the working force of this great enterprise appears in the appointment of Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired, former Paymaster General of the Navy, as Treasurer of the Panama Canal Commission. All these appointments are conspicuously fit and admirable, and they insure to the canal project a business administration at once prompt, honest and of the very highest efficiency.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who accompanied the Panama Canal Commission on its recent tour of the isthmus, in an interview published in the New York Times, forcibly describes the difficult health problem involved in the canal enterprise. It is his opinion that no large force of laborers will be sent to the isthmus for perhaps a year, and that in the meantime extraordinary efforts should be made to establish sanitary conditions that will afford reasonable security against disease. Including the cities of Colon and Panama, the canal zone has at present a population of about 40,000, the great majority of whom have malaria. Colonel Gorgas holds that the first thing to be done is to provide a regular system of medical treatment, including daily doses of quinine, for every inhabitant infected with malaria, and that this will require hospitals capable of accommodating seven thousand patients. "We shall have to destroy all mosquito-breeding places," Colonel Gorgas continues, "and, as we did in Havana, punish any man on whose property is found the larvae of mosquitoes. This will, of course, necessitate the employment of a competent inspecting force. Should we be able to keep the sick rate down to a ten per cent. basis, I shall consider that we have done very well, indeed, while if we succeed in reducing it to five per cent., which would mean that we would have to care for, on an aver-

age, 3,500 sick persons, I should say the result was remarkable. If we are successful we shall need about two hundred doctors along the line of the canal to care for the sick."

M. Bunau-Varilla, who though a Frenchman, represented in a diplomatic capacity at Washington the movement which resulted in the organization of the Republic of Panama, contributes to the Nouvelle Revue of Paris an article which adds an important chapter to the history of the Isthmian canal project. He states that when in 1894 Russia had begun the construction of the great Siberian railroad, he went to St. Petersburg to urge a Franco-Russian agreement looking to the completion of the Panama Canal. He explained to the Russians that the Panama Canal was logically the complement of the Siberian railroad, just as the Suez Canal is the complement of the trans-continental railway lines here in the United States. The suggestion was favorably received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Casimir-Perrier, but his illness postponed action and the project was ultimately defeated by untoward events in a manner almost tragic. The French ministry was overthrown on issues of domestic policy, the Czar of Russia and Carnot, President of the French Republic, fell victims of assassination. Casimir-Perrier retired from political life and within the year many of the stoutest supporters of M. Bunau-Varilla's project had passed away. The Panama enterprise as a European undertaking was a thing of the past.

It is believed in commercial circles that the investigation as to the condition and needs of the merchant marine to be made by the special commission appointed for that purpose by Congress at the recent session will prove to be the starting point of a successful movement to rehabilitate the American carrying industry on the sea, and it certainly is to be hoped that such may be the case. This commission, which consists of five members of each house of Congress, has been divided into sub-committees, one of which will devote itself to conditions on the Atlantic, one to conditions on the Pacific, and one to conditions on the Great Lakes. In this way it proposed to collect all ascertainable information concerning the state of the shipping interest in order that measures may be taken to restore its former prosperity. The Marine Review, of Cleveland, Ohio, is hopeful of useful results from the efforts of the proposed inquiry, and believes that wise laws to encourage American ship-building would be particularly valuable to the region of the Great Lakes: "There is no reason," says the Review, "why ship builders of the lakes may not build a certain proportion of tonnage for the American Navy and for the ocean trade; there is no reason why the ocean coastwise vessels may not come to the lakes and there is no reason why the coast builder may not build for the lakes. If the avenue to rehabilitation does not lie through direct subsidies, then let us abolish the thought of subsidies altogether; if it lies in a preferential tariff upon goods brought to the United States in American ships, then let us have preferential tariffs."

While the provision of the new Naval Appropriation act authorizing the President to name a commission of three persons to select a site for the projected naval training station on the Great Lakes does not stipulate that the commission shall be composed wholly or in part of Navy officers, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Service may be represented in its membership. The one positive specification regarding the members is that none of them shall be a resident of any State bordering on the Great Lakes, the idea being in that way to place the selection of a site beyond the control of party or local influences and insure its settlement independently of neighborhood rivalries. That consideration alone would justify the appointment of one or more Navy officers as members of the commission, but when it is taken into account that Navy officers are of all men the best qualified to determine the requirements of the proposed station, as well as to choose the best of the available sites therefore, the appointment of such officers to places on the commission would seem to follow as a matter of course. A commission composed of civilians might select the proper site and it might not, whereas the chances are that a commission consisting of naval officers would almost certainly do so.

Some of the changes among commandants of naval stations, outlined in our last issue, have been ordered this week. Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, has been detached from duty as commandant of the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered home. Capt. G. F. F. Wilde is ordered from duty as commandant of the navy yard, League Island, Pa., to Boston, Mass., for duty as commandant of the navy yard and station. Capt. F. W. Dickinson is relieved from duty as commandant of the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and goes to League Island, Pa., for duty as commandant of the navy yard and station. Capt. J. P. Merrell is detached from duty as commandant of the naval station, New Orleans, La., and goes to Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the General Board. Capt. F. Singer, who has been on waiting orders, has been ordered to assume the duties of commandant of the naval station at New Orleans, La.

Quietly and without heralding the fact even now, the Bureau of Construction and Repair has caused to be constructed at the Washington Navy Yard a new type

of turret which it is intended shall combine the advantages of a direct hoist, now in use on our battleships, with those of a turret having a closed bottom. Just what device has been adopted to shut off as much as possible the handling room from the turret chamber cannot be learned, but it is declared by those who have seen the plans for the new turret that it presents a very satisfactory solution of this difficult problem. The experimental turret is being constructed of wood and if found satisfactory it will be adopted as the design for battleships generally. It is interesting to know that this turret was ordered built four months ago. The Navy Department has recently received from an officer of the Navy a paper upon the question of bottomless turrets, in which the writer protests against their continuance in the Navy and points to the Missouri accident as an illustration of their danger.

The three vacancies existing in the Army General Staff were filled this week by the appointment of Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., Capt. J. K. Thompson, 12th Inf., and Capt. Charles Lynch, Medical Dept. The vacancies to which these officers have been detailed were caused by the promotions of Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain and Captains Rivers and Gaillard. The selection of an officer of the Medical Department for the General Staff is regarded with high favor, as it has been generally conceded that this important staff department should have representation in the General Staff. Another important General Staff matter is the relief from duty of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, as secretary of the General Staff, and his assignment to the Southwestern Division as Chief of Staff. Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 25th Inf., and General Staff, has been appointed secretary of the General Staff to succeed Colonel Greene.

Although the Secretary of War has already received numerous applications from officers of the Army on the retired list to be assigned to active duty in accordance with the provisions of the last Army appropriation act, the War Department is unwilling at this time to make many such assignments. It has been determined that the officers on recruiting service shall be allowed to serve out their tours of two years' duty and even when vacancies on recruiting duty occur it is not certain that they will be filled by the detail of retired officers. From the present indications it seems probable that few retired officers will be given active duty other than with the organized militia. In view of the fact that the publication of the list of applicants for active duty might seriously affect the present business of some of them, the Secretary of War is unwilling at this time to have the list published.

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, late commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station of the inspection of the Kentucky by the King of Italy at Naples on April 30, the day following the visit of President Loubet, of France. Rear Admiral Evans conducted King Victor Emmanuel through the ship. His Majesty expressed great interest in everything he was shown. The following day Rear Admiral Evans dined with the King and Queen. A good deal of interest was shown in the Kentucky and our Navy generally, for which the King appeared to have a great admiration, and also the same for the American people. Admiral Evans said he expected to reach New York about May 31. The report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, sent a brief cablegram to the Navy Department from Guantanamo May 16 announcing his departure from that port on that day for the Azores. His itinerary has not yet reached Washington. It is known, however, that the fleet will visit Lisbon, Trieste and probably a Greek port and Villefranche. Authorization has been given Admiral Barker to stop at Algiers and Gibraltar when he starts on his return. The fleet will not get back to home waters much before September, when it will go to Martha's Vineyard for the fall target practice.

The South Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Chadwick, which is bound for Madagascar, via Suez, left San Juan, Porto Rico, May 16, for the Canary Islands, the first stop in the cruise. The Atlanta and the Marietta will touch at Las Palmas and the Brooklyn and the Castine will go to Tenerife. This will bring the European, the South Atlantic and the North Atlantic battleship squadrons into European waters about the same time, but the battleship squadron will probably not enter the Mediterranean until after the South Atlantic Squadron has passed through it.

With the arrival of the 56th Company of Coast Artillery at New York May 16 from San Juan, the last of the United States troops on duty in Porto Rico have returned home. Only three of the 56th Company were married to Porto Rican women, and they brought their wives with them on the Maracaibo. The 56th Company is now at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

It has been decided to send a marine guard of forty men to the New Orleans Navy Yard and the orders to this effect have been issued.



Out of the twenty officers who took the examination for detail to the Ordnance Department of the Army only five passed, and these will be detailed to the Department with the rank of 1st lieutenant. This leaves nineteen vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant in the Department. The successful candidates for detail are as follows: First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. W. J. Hawkins, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. J. E. Monroe, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. G. H. Stewart, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. M. Gibert, 10th Inf. None of the officers who took the examination in the Philippines passed, the five who were successful having all been stationed in this country. It has been noted at the War Department that a great many officers who were eligible to take the examination did not apply for it. It is also noticeable that of the seventy-one lieutenants graduated from the Military Academy during the past five years above No. 20, only nine applied to take the examination. This fact shows conclusively that the inducements for detail to the Ordnance Department are not sufficiently great to tempt officers to take the examination. It is an interesting fact that of the five men who passed the examination the one who made the highest percentage was graduated lower at the Academy than the other four successful candidates. He was graduated No. 28, while the others respectively stood 8, 14, 15 and 22. The following are thought by the Ordnance Department officers to be the three most difficult questions asked in the last examination. Perhaps some of our readers will solve them for the benefit of future aspirants:

A circular disk weighing 100 pounds, and 4 feet in diameter, rolls without sliding down a plane inclined 30° to the horizontal from rest under the action of gravity.

(a) What is the velocity of translation of the disk in the direction of the plane and the angular velocity after a distance of 144 feet along the plane has been passed over?

(b) What is the force of friction acting between the plane and disk?

(c) If the coefficient of friction had been 0.05, what would have been the motion of the disk as regards sliding or rolling?

26. A solid cast-iron drum and wheel are supported by trunnions on its ends in bearings, a weight of 200 pounds is suspended by a rope wound on the wheel, and a weight of 300 pounds is suspended from the opposite side of the drum on a second rope wound on the drum. The diameters of the wheel, drum and trunnions are 21, 8, and 2 inches, and their lengths 2, 10, and 2 inches, respectively. The specific gravity of cast iron is 7.2 and the coefficient of friction 0.15. Neglecting the stiffness and weights of the ropes, find the velocity of each weight, the angular velocity of the drum, the distance moved by each weight, and the tension in each rope ten seconds after the system is allowed to start in motion. Find also the pressure on the bearings when the system is at rest, and ten seconds after the system is allowed to start in motion.

And the following in chemistry:  
17. The formula for picric acid is  $C_6H_3(NO_3)_3O_3H$  and for ammonium nitrate  $NH_4NO_3$ .

(a) Write a formula for a decomposition of each.  
(b) Can an explosive stronger than either be made by mixing them, and if so, what should be the relative weights of each used in the mixture?

(c) What objections, if any, would you urge to such a mixture for military use?

Atomic weights, C=12, H=1, N=14, O=16.

If it were not for a sincere belief that our Canadian neighbors possess their full share of sound Anglo-Saxon common sense we should be almost persuaded to think that they were seriously resolved to bring about unfriendly relations between themselves and the United States. There is a class among them who can find nothing good in the American people, who pretend to believe that the Americans are their worst enemies and who really suspect the great republic of sinister designs upon their territory. We have heretofore pointed out manifestations of this petulant and unneighborly spirit, but it is worth while to cite one more instance as shown in the following utterances of the Toronto Evening Telegram: "There is never a war that does not powerfully advertise the greatness of the United States of America. When the United States is one of the combatants its papers magnify every trivial action into a battle of Armageddon. When the United States is not one of the combatants, as in the Russo-Turkish War, its liars identify every successful general as an American in disguise or, as in the Russo-Japanese War, these same liars suggest that the Japanese victories are all due to the genius of two or three American lieutenants, who are directing Togo's fleet while they are away on their holidays. The Turkish Army don't fight as if it was commanded by American tramps. These wise words disposed of the theory that Osman Pasha, the defender of Plevna, was boss Tweed or some other Yankee defaulter in disguise. The Japanese Navy does not fight as if it were handled by United States amateurs, for Uncle Sam has nobody but Admiral Dewey in his Navy who will grade higher than an amateur in the sight of Admiral Togo." Broad-minded Americans will sincerely regret this exhibition of childish petulance on the part of this Canadian newspaper and we trust that this display of sensitiveness because of relative inferiority does not correctly represent Canadian feeling toward the United States. Canada is doing well in a material way; her industries are prospering, her population is growing and there is no reason in the world for such a display of discontent at the prosperity of a neighbor. Envy is said to be the vice of republics, but it also seems to be a weakness of imperial colonies.

In the portion of the letter from Judge Advocate General Davis, published last week, which we omitted, appears the following statement of the law of resignation from the Army: "It has been held by a United States court (U.S. vs. Wright, 1 McLean, 512) that 'a civil officer has a right to resign his office at pleasure, and it is not in the power of the Executive to compel him to re-

main in office. In a case of a military officer, however, this right is subject to certain restrictions growing out of the military status. Thus while, in time of peace, an officer of the Army, in good standing, is in general entitled to tender and have accepted his resignation, yet, in time of war or when grave embarrassment to the Service or prejudice to discipline may result from his leaving his duty, the acceptance of his resignation may properly be refused. And so, where he has tendered his resignation while under charges, and a failure of justice might result from allowing him to evade trial.' The power of the President in the matter of accepting the resignations of officers in the military service is analogous to that exercise by the reviewing authority of a court-martial; that is, he may accompany his action by such remarks as he may deem necessary or appropriate to the discipline of the military service and, to distinguish between an ordinary resignation, the acceptance of which involves an honorable separation from the Service, and a resignation submitted after charges have been preferred and under circumstances giving to the tender of resignation the character of an admission of their correctness and justice. The circumstances attending the resignation of an officer charged with the commission of a military offense constitute an essential and integral part of such a tender, and the recognition of their existence by the President is also an essential part of the acceptance of the resignation so tendered."

The unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of an avowed anarchist, an Englishman named Turner, is an extremely important one. It establishes the fact that among the powers conferred upon our Government is indisputably that of forbidding the entrance of foreigners within the national domain, or of admitting them only in such cases and on such conditions as a nation may see fit to prescribe. Under the authority to regulate commerce Congress has the undoubted right, as the Court holds, to prescribe the conditions on which aliens shall be admitted and an anarchist excluded by the terms of the new Immigration statute is not one of the persons to whom by the first amendment of our Constitution freedom of worship, of speech and of the press is secured; nor can he become such by an attempt forbidden by law. As an alien, he cannot claim the rights guaranteed by our Federal organic law to citizens. Congress was of opinion that the tendency of the general exploitation of anarchist views "is so dangerous to the public weal that aliens who hold and advocate them would be undesirable additions to our population, whether permanently or temporarily, whether many or few, and, in the light of previous decisions, the act, even in this aspect, would not be unconstitutional or as applicable to any alien who is opposed to all organized government. The flaming brand which guards the realm, where no human government is needed, still bars the entrance, and as long as human governments endure they cannot be denied the power of self-preservation as that question is presented here."

Admiral Sir Edward F. Freemantle of the British Navy, in a letter to the London Daily Chronicle, points out the lack of appreciation shown by the Russians with regard to cruiser work, and holds that their policy in that respect has been flatly discredited by naval operations in the Far East. Admiral Freemantle observes that the same course was pursued by the Spaniards in the Spanish-American War and adds: "I am not sure that our own maneuvers have not shown some similar views—the idea being that cruisers should work in squadrons and not independently. The Spanish had some powerful fast cruisers, which they used as a squadron, resulting in the fact that they were shut up and destroyed at Santiago by the American battleships. Yet we know in that campaign that the mere rumor of a hostile cruiser was enough to paralyze the American transports. So it appears to me that had the Spaniards used their cruisers independently they would have inflicted far more damage on the enemy." Admiral Freemantle's belief is that cruisers when not scouting for the battle fleet, should act independently, and he points to the effective work of American cruisers and privateers against the British Navy in our wars with England. The Russian battle squadron in the Far East has done little or nothing since the war began, whereas if its cruisers had acted independently against the enemy's commerce it would in all likelihood have restricted, if not halted, the Japanese transport service.

The following extract from a report to the Navy Department, dated May 10, 1904, by Lieut. Comdr. William Braunsreuther, commanding the prison ship Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., will be of interest to the Service: "Since April 1, the beginning of the spring, we have had an average of 100 prisoners on board; these have been doing work generally in the yard, cleaning up, planting trees, cutting grass, etc. They have all been made to rotate, so to speak, each week, so as to change occupations. They are as a whole in much better physical, mental and moral shape, than ever before; they are, too, far more cheerful, obedient and contented. Since the installation of the library quite a good deal of reading has been done, between sunset and 8 p. m. The general results may be summarized as follows: A saving to the Government of thousands of dollars for labor, a general improvement in the appearance of the yard, and what is more important still, a healthy, phys-

ical, mental and moral improvement all along the line. Thus verifying the extended experience of Mrs. Ballington Booth, who has spent her life in this class of work and who claims that, 'The greatest blessing to the man in prison is work'—'good libraries are the most important aids in reformatory influence.'"

Animated no doubt by the same well-meant, but utterly mistaken policy that opposes the restoration of the Army canteen, various temperance organizations are already demanding of the President that the sale of liquor shall be absolutely prohibited in the zone of the Panama Canal. Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the Canal Commission, to whom the letters from these agitators are referred, is quoted to the effect that it would be absurd to attempt any such policy for the reason that it could not be enforced. In reply to inquiries propounded by a Congressional committee during the recent session, he stated that the inhabitants of the canal zone use beer and light wines almost universally, but that there are few excesses and little or no drunkenness. It is not likely, however, that this testimony from an officer who is probably more thoroughly informed as to the condition, habits and tendencies of the people of Panama than any other American citizen will have any weight with the unreasonable radicals who insist that the canal zone shall be a prohibition territory.

The Navy Department has been informed of the departure from Cavite of the cruiser Albany, en route for the Puget Sound naval station, where this vessel will be put out of commission and repaired for re-commission. She has been on the most active service since commissioning and will be thoroughly overhauled at Puget Sound, some changes in her battery will be carried out, and her ventilating system, said to be defective, will be improved. The structural efficiency of the Albany and the New Orleans, sister ships, has never been called in question, but service on board has been somewhat arduous on account of the deficiencies which have developed since the Albany was purchased in England in 1898 in a partially completed condition.

Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has sent to the Secretary of the Navy a recommendation that the Vesuvius be fitted out with submerged torpedoes and used as a torpedo experiment boat. The Secretary of the Navy is heartily in favor of the adoption of any suggestion which would enable the Vesuvius to be of service to the Navy, and he will doubtless approve the recommendation of Admiral Converse, provided Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, reports favorably upon the practicability of fitting out the Vesuvius for this work. The Massachusetts Naval Militia are very anxious to secure the Vesuvius for their use, but it is not believed that the Department will grant their request.

At the special request of the Secretary of the Navy, Solicitor General Hoyt has asked the Supreme Court to advance the case of the United States against John Smith, which was decided by the Court of Claims against the Government, the court denying the validity of certain court-martial proceedings. Mr. Hoyt contends that if the Court of Claims is correct in holding that "the person accused in court-martial proceedings shall be furnished a true copy of the charges, with the specification, at the time he is put under arrest," a majority of the sentences imposed by courts-martial during the last forty years and the proceedings of courts-martial now sitting would appear to be invalid.

It has been decided to organize a summer class of flag officers and chiefs of bureaus at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., this summer, and orders have already been issued to Rear Admirals Harrington, Manney, Rae, Capps, Higginson, Clark, Chester and Johnson, assigning them to additional duty at the War College. Each of these officers will make several trips to the War College during the summer for the purpose of conference on important naval problems.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has made the following allotments: \$3,500 for the purchase of a 6-pounder semi-automatic gun and mount from the American and British Manufacturing Company; \$16,000 to purchase ammunition and to defray the expenses of testing the four semi-automatic 6-pounders for the purchase of which an allotment has already been made; \$1,000 to buy four sub-target gun-machines, and \$875 to buy blast meters.

Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott is finding some difficulty in convening a board of civil engineers to conduct an examination to fill the two vacancies which now exist in the corps. He hopes, however, to secure a board by the 1st of July and the examination will be held early in that month at the New York Navy Yard.

The marines on the U.S.S. Dixie, who have been on the Caribbean Sea station for some time, have been brought to Philadelphia and from there assigned among the various marine stations along the Atlantic coast, including Pensacola, League Island, New York, Boston and Portsmouth.



One of the ablest engineers this or any other country has produced is unquestionably Herman Haupt, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1835, who is still living at the ripe age of 84, the sole survivor of his class. General Haupt is also senior surviving graduate of the Academy, next to Gen. Thomas A. Morris (1834). That the experience of such a man would furnish interesting material for biography might well be conceived, and the fact is abundantly shown in a volume we have just received entitled, "Reminiscences of General Herman Haupt, director, chief engineer and general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; contractor and chief engineer for the Hoosac tunnel, chief of the Bureau of the United States Military Railroads in the Civil War, chief engineer of the Tidewater Pipeline, general manager of the Richmond & Danville and Northern Pacific Railroads, president American Air Power Company, etc., giving hitherto unpublished official orders, personal narratives of important military operations and interviews with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, General-in-Chief Halleck, and with Generals McDowell, McClellan, Meade, Hancock, Burnside and others and his impression of these men. Written by himself, with notes and a personal sketch by Frank Abial Flower. Illustrated from photographs of actual operations in the field." Besides the photographs referred to in the title, there are two portraits of General Haupt himself. This full title sufficiently shows the character of the work of which a limited edition of nine hundred copies has been privately printed. It furnishes much valuable material for war history and throws an interesting sidelight on many of the most important movements of the Army of the Potomac with which General Haupt was associated. The story is told in part in official despatches, of which there are a large number. In his interesting biography of General Haupt Mr. Flower tells the full story of the harsh and unjust treatment of General Haupt in connection with the construction of the Hoosac tunnel of Massachusetts by the war governor, John A. Andrew.

It is interesting to note that among the many applications for enlistment in the U.S. Army, no less than 3,261 men have presented themselves for enlistment during the past twelve months at the recruiting office at Houston, Texas, in charge of Lieut. Harrison S. Kerick, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Of this number 491 were accepted. Major L. A. Lovering, U.S.A., Inspector General, with headquarters in Oklahoma City, was in Houston May 8 checking up the records, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of the local office. As stated the total number of applicants was 3,261. Of this number 2,720 were rejected. Of the 491 accepted none were minors, 440 were between the age of 21 and 30, 39 between the age of 30 and 35, and 12 over 35. The men accepted were all of a high grade of intelligence, the principal occupations represented being laborers 226, clerks 32, farmers 63, machinists 12, carpenters 10, electricians 9, engineers 9, brakemen 14, cooks 17, linemen 7, musicians 5, barbers 5, druggists 2, soldiers 63, sailors 10, students 6, school teachers 6, salesmen 5, teamsters 7, and waiters 9. Of the men accepted 196 gave their place of nativity as Texas; 28, Louisiana; 26, Illinois; 25, Missouri; 21, New York; 23, Mississippi, 15, Alabama; 12 Michigan, and 12 Kentucky. The principal cause for rejection was age. Four hundred and eighty-nine were minors and ninety-six were too old. One hundred and seventy-nine were under size. Four hundred and fifty men were turned away because of an imperfect knowledge of the English language. Five hundred and twenty-six were declared generally unfit, 110 were aliens, and 165 were suffering from impaired vision. Of the three thousand applicants 152 bore the unmistakable evidence of intemperance. Moral and mental disability was responsibility for the rejection of 39 would-be soldiers, while 85 of those who desired to don the blue uniform and shoulder a gun were encumbered by matrimonial bonds.

Admiral George Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., were the guests at the eighth annual dinner of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America in the Waldorf-Astoria May 13 at New York city. Robert B. Roosevelt, governor of the society, presided, and in introducing Admiral Dewey, commended the art of war. "Look at Korea to-day," he said. "It stands for peace at any price—and see what it gets!" "Take my word for it," said Admiral Dewey, "we have the best ships and the best officers and the best men in the whole world. As to the enlisted men especially, we are getting the cream of the world, and with such men ready and eager to fight, the other nations are going to let us alone. And in a few years to come the American people are going to have the very best navy in the world—not for aggression, but to protect our rights. We now stand third in naval powers in the world—in fact, I believe we now—but I don't dare say any more on that point. I can't talk on the Navy, so I'll sit down." General Miles in his remarks said: "It has been my privilege to see most of the armies of the world. I have studied carefully the armies of Japan and China and the soldiers of Russia, and the success in the East to-day of the soldiers of the Mikado is due to their wonderful skill, the faithful performance of their duties and their remarkable enterprise. The Russian soldier is courageous in saying his prayers before going into battle, but the same thing may be said of the soldiers of the Sultan, and I have found that on the battle field it's the fighting and not the praying that wins. Of all the armies of the world ours seems to differ in that the men are serving for a principle. Our flag represents the sovereignty and the freedom of mankind. It is a pleasure as well as an honor to serve under it." Admiral Dewey was re-elected governor general of the society.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was much impressed with what he saw at the Norfolk Navy Yard upon his recent trip of inspection to that yard. In a conversation shortly after his return to Washington Admiral Taylor said: "I foresee a great future for the Norfolk Navy Yard, now that it has been enlarged through the generosity of Congress by the addition of two hundred and seventy acres to the one hundred acres heretofore available. Most of this new land has splendid water frontage and is admirably located. At the training station, which is under command of Captain Thomas, I found the system of training for landsmen progressing in a most satisfactory manner and I was especially interested in the progress of the school for artificers. Here we aim to educate in the

craft of plumbing, carpentering and the like. This school turns out two hundred and forty plumbers, shipwrights, carpenters, copper-smiths, blacksmiths and other craftsmen every year. It is impossible for us to obtain such craftsmen familiar with the work required on warships, so we educate them ourselves with most flattering results. Enlisted men of the Navy who show an inclination for this work are sent to this school. So successful has it proved at Norfolk that we are considering establishing there a school for machinists which we were obliged to abandon at the New York yard on account of the heavy press of work on hand."

General Miles, in the course of an address at the National Good Roads Convention in St. Louis May 17, proposed a scheme of road development which is likely to attract general attention. It is, in brief, that there shall be organized in the United States Army an engineering corps of 5,000 men who, in time of peace, shall co-operate with the authorities of the various States and Territories in surveying and building a great system of public highways over routes which shall be most helpful to State and National interests. The adoption of this plan would place the good roads movement on a practical working basis which would make sure that the projected highways should pass over the most desirable routes and be constructed in the best and most economical manner. There is one obstacle, however, in the way of this project, and that is the fact that its adoption would probably require an increase of 5,000 in the strength of the Army for it would be impossible to set apart 5,000 or even 2,000 men for the engineering corps which General Miles proposes. The requirement could be met only by an increase of the Army, and if General Miles favors such an increase his views will command careful consideration. He intends to submit the project to Congress at the next session, and its treatment by that body will be observed with keen interest.

Six assistant surgeons for the Army Medical Department were obtained as a result of the two recent examinations held at the Medical Museum in Washington, and in San Francisco. In all nearly thirty candidates took the examination. Those who have qualified for commissions and will, therefore, be appointed assistant surgeons, are William Robert Davis, of Idaho; Leartus Jerauld Owen, of Indiana; Stanley Gustav Zinke, of Ohio; Robert Martin Culler, of Pennsylvania; Frank Watkins Weed, of Maryland, and William Anderson Wickline, of Montana. The next examination is to be held in June, and in July there will be an examination under the new rules governing the appointment of assistant surgeons. Those who qualify in the latter examination are admitted to the course of one year's instruction in the medical school, and then will be required to take another examination for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Army. There are now fifteen vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, many of which, it is hoped, will be filled as a result of the June examination.

A Sentinel's Hand Book, by Major John R. McQuigg of the Ohio National Guard, has been published by The Acme Publishing Co., 1413 Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio. It is a very useful little book for National Guardsmen, and is an exposition in the form of questions and answers of the duties of a sentinel on post. The catechetical is one of the best methods of imparting information. It fixes the mind on an exact thing and requires an exact answer. The impression left is much more lasting than can be acquired by simply reading a text. These considerations have caused the subject matter to appear in the form of questions and answers. The writer lays but little claim to originality in other than the form in which the subject matter is presented. He has simply compiled from the Army Regulations and authorized manuals that which seemed essential to the sentinel on post. Later were added some questions on military courtesy and the U.S. magazine rifle.

Speaking of the Army wives of the 3d Infantry who go with their husbands to Alaska, a correspondent says: "All honor to these brave women who share the vicissitudes and lighten the burden of their soldier husbands who sojourn in a strange land. It is heroic, like the Army wives of the pioneer days, who attended their husbands when fighting the Indians, living on flatboats on the turbulent Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. One patriotic woman, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Fred Grant, had one daughter named Missouri, who was born on the river of that name; another called Louisiana, from the then distant region; one son, after Tippicanoe Harrison; another, Anthony Wayne, and still another called Americus after the whole country. This dear woman had twice married in the Army—two gallant husbands wrapped in the flag of the Union she would say, as the tears flowed down her wrinkled cheeks. She has numerous descendants in the Army to-day. Col. Ben. Lockwood is a grandson; Lieut. Symmes Ross, a great-grandson, and there are others."

The following recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has been approved: "The following candidates having passed the required examination I have the honor to recommend that they be appointed acting boatswains in the U.S. Navy in the order in which they appear: Frederick Meyer, gun captain 1st class; Benjamin J. Greene, chief boatswain's mate; William E. Amato, chief boatswain's mate; James Glass, chief quartermaster; Charles F. Pine, chief quartermaster; Frank Miller, chief master-at-arms; Patrick J. Kenny, chief boatswain's mate; John Davis, chief master-at-arms; Gerald Oliff, chief gunner's mate; Owen T. Hurdle, chief gun captain; Alexander Hamilton, chief boatswain's mate; John Law, chief gunner's mate; Hyman Richards, chief gun captain; Andrew Madsen, chief boatswain's mate; Joseph M. Kennedy, chief gun captain; Frederick W. Metters, chief boatswain's mate; George E. McHugh, chief gun captain; Arthur D. Warwick, chief master-at-arms."

The officers of the U.S.S. Texas and other vessels engaged in the target practice at Pensacola, says the Key West Advertiser of May 7, are very much dissatisfied, that on account of foggy weather some of the ships could not fire a shot in three weeks, as they could not see many

feet away. "We hope," says the Advertiser, "that this will be a lesson to the Department, and that in future when a practice is ordered here they will not be persuaded by self-interested Congressmen and representatives to change the base. Had the ships practiced here as ordered they would have had fine, clear weather every day—fog is something that we only read about. It is estimated that three-quarters of a millicia dollars was spent in and around Pensacola. Just think what an impetus to business! We must wake up, and not let this occur again. Pensacola may be the home of a Congressman but 400 miles from nowhere, while it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Navy cannot realize the importance of Key West to the National Government."

Alluding to the pronounced improvement in target practice in the United States Navy, the British Navy League Journal declares that the showing has not been surpassed in any fleet and adds: "But in the American Navy the trouble of defective sights does not exist, and the greatest encouragement is given to the men and ships which shoot well. Thus the Alabama, the crack ship of 1903, carries a red pennant as the fleet champion in gunnery, and is given the best station on all occasions. Would it not be possible to introduce this custom into the British Navy? or is the obstructive influence at the Admiralty too strong?" This reference to gun sights recalls the charge not long ago published by the British Navy League Journal to the effect that British naval vessels had been sent to the Far East with their guns fitted with sights which the naval authorities knew to be defective.

Mrs. Georgia Harmony Keen has published in a neat little volume a selection of old recipes which have never before been printed, but all of which have been "tried by fire." The recipe for terrapin comes from Philadelphia's famous cook, Harmer, and that for deviled crab from Dion Boucault, famed as actor, author and epicure. The recipe for brewing a punch is imported from Valparaiso by an officer of our Navy. The book is dedicated "To my ancestors who left me good taste rather than great riches." If all in and out of the Services who need good cooking buy this volume the riches will be added to the author's inheritance of good taste. It is sent by the author, Mrs. Barton Keen, 324 Union avenue, Elizabeth, N.J., on receipt of one dollar, or it can be bought of Brentano and of other booksellers in the principal cities. Mrs. Keen is associated with both Navy and Army by family ties and she ought to be acquainted with the tastes of officers and their families.

The Germans, as the Army and Navy Gazette well says, have much to learn concerning South African fighting and the Herrero rising is showing them that it is not so easy as they thought it was when criticizing the English engaged with the Boers. The natives show great intelligence, display extraordinary mobility, and have a partiality for individual sharpshooting which is altogether strange to the heavy German troops. Officers have been singled out and shot by keen-sighted natives, recalling episodes during the Boer war. Their inability to deal with the intangible enemy has been an unpleasant surprise to the Germans. Moreover, there are glaring defects in the military preparations. Probably the Germans have been unable to find in the archives of the General Staff any plan of campaign against the Herreros.

Fourteen vacancies as master signal electricians will be thrown open by competition to such applicants, of the grade of first-class sergeant or sergeant, as may be recommended by their commanding officers or specially authorized by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to enter such competition. Promotions to the grade of master signal electrician will, as a rule, be made by competitive examination. There will, however, be convened from time to time a board of officers who will recommend to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for promotion to this grade such sergeants and first-class sergeants as by conspicuously meritorious services have distinguished themselves. Promotions by recommendation will not exceed the proportion of one to five.

Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has awarded to Symonds Mayrant & Co., of Charleston, S.C., the contract for the construction of the drainage system at the Charleston Navy Yard at a cost of about \$5,000. The Admiral has returned from a visit of inspection to the navy yards at Boston and Portsmouth. He found the work at both yards progressing satisfactorily. The dock at Boston is practically completed with the exception of putting in the machinery. As soon as this is done the dock will be ready to accommodate the largest ship in the Navy and will greatly relieve the pressure upon the New York Navy Yard.

The total cost of the St. Louis Exposition will be \$50,000,000. The area of the grounds is 1,240 acres, nearly equalling the total area of the Chicago Exposition (733 acres), the Paris Exposition (336 acres), and the Buffalo Exposition (300 acres). The main exposition buildings cover 128 acres. The sizes of some of the buildings are as follows: Government Building, 800 by 200 feet; Liberal Arts and Mining and Metallurgy, each 750 by 526 feet; Palace of Manufacturers and Palace of Varied Arts, each 1,200 by 525; Transportation Building, 1,600 by 500 feet.

Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, has received from the battleship Alabama for the Missouri relief fund the sum of \$1,523. Of this \$530 was raised by the officers and men of the ship among themselves and the remainder was obtained by benefit concerts held on the Alabama. The generous contribution of the Alabama will be forwarded to the Naval Aid Society, which now has charge of the fund.

By reason of the largely augmented number of students at the Navy Academy this year the number of professors has also been increased, nine new men having been taken on. The examinations will take place on June 7 for these positions. Three of these new professorships will be in French, four in English and two in mathematics.



## GERMAN FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

Of the many young and growing fleets which, in their haste to take the sea, are such unheeded warnings of what the twentieth century has in store for ourselves, that of Germany is developing with the greatest speed and upon the most ambitious scale. Armor plants and shipbuilding yards grow like weeds on a shore really destitute of naval traditions. Battleships, armored cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, even submarines, are restlessly and incessantly begun, launched or completed until the bosom of the deep is heavy with German fighting tonnage. In a land which has not in a thousand years produced one Decatur—to say nothing of a Perry or a Farragut—we behold the rise of a naval power of foremost rank, in material, justifying the boast, from the mouth of William II. himself, that "no great decision can be taken now at sea or in distant lands beyond the sea, without Germany and without the German Emperor." The marvel of all this is not in the loftiness of the aim, but in the measure of success attained. No less than 39 battleships and 49 cruisers will fly the German flag by 1916, even if we leave out of account the additional squadrons provided for in an impending naval bill.

So bold and so successful a flight in the face of a nation's history, traditions and experience is worthy of our closest scrutiny. To an American mind, the most striking feature of William II.'s ambitious naval policy is its peculiarly dynastic character. Failure to realize at the outset that the new German navy is a dynastic navy means groping without a key in any study of its future. We Americans, for whom in particular this swelling fleet constitutes a portent, have lagged behind Europe in drawing distinctions between a navy and the motive of its creation. To appreciate the motive in Germany's case, we have to bear in mind that the German Empire as we know it is the child of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The German people had planned a German Empire a number of years before the present empire was born in the throes of the Franco-Prussian War. The Hohenzollerns refused to wear the crown of that empire. It was too democratic. The original scheme of German federation along popular lines was deliberately discredited, and a constitutional dream of liberal enthusiasts faded like Alice's cat, of which we are told that the smile remained long after the animal itself had disappeared. Some halo of the German popular dream lingered in the German popular mind, and when the time came the Hohenzollerns took that halo and wreathed it about their own autocratic heads. The democratic constitution was relegated to political limbo. As a substitute was set up the despotism tempered by imperial loquacity which goes by the name of the German Empire. It was a demonstration that if the German people wish political salvation they must not seek it by popular action through elected representatives. "We Hohenzollerns," to quote William II. himself, "take our crown from God alone."

Millions of Germans accepted this as a perfect demonstration in applied politics. They saw the effort to set up a self-governing empire end discreditably to the parliament which undertook it. They saw an autocratic imperial system spring up miraculously in a night at the dynastic touch of a Hohenzollern wand. What an exquisite manifestation of the inferiority of government by the people, of the people, for the people! "The soldier and the army, not parliamentary majorities and resolutions," declared William II. in a recent speech, "have welded together the German Empire." Had the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 failed to frame an acceptable scheme of government for the thirteen American States, and had Alexander Hamilton successfully established an autocracy on this continent, how discredited George Washington would have been—in the political gospel of the Hamiltonian dynasty!

But a large and increasing number of Germans fail to see their world through Hohenzollern spectacles. They are "a gang without a country," to borrow the favorite phrase applied to them by Emperor William. They are the voters who fill the Reichstag with opponents of Hohenzollern world policy. But the dynasty is in possession, and possession is nine points of the law.

There was, however, just one weak point in this dynastic armor. It is a point which we Americans must not lose sight of, because it explains the German Navy. There developed an immense stream of German emigration to every region of the world unblest by the Hohenzollern system. The United States, Asia Minor, Brazil, and other available lands received their share of Germans whose lot at home had been little to their liking. These Germans, the most enterprising and certainly not the least thrifty of their gifted race, were eagerly welcomed everywhere. Little Germanies grew up beyond the sea. They flourished without divine right. They were happy without autocracy.

Here was a portent which no Hohenzollern would be slow in understanding. The hundreds of thousands of Germans in Brazil to-day, enjoying freedom of speech, forming a Teutonic world of their own, emancipated from the obligations of compulsory military service, and subject to no control from a centralized bureaucracy in Berlin, give too much point to the criticisms of discontented Germans in the fatherland. A tendency is at work which, if unchecked, may bring the whole fabric of autocracy in ruins to the ground.

It goes without saying that the acquisition of imperial colonies in temperate regions would first suggest itself as a styptic to this wound from which the Hohenzollern organism may yet bleed to death. In Bismarck's day the German quest for colonies was languid. The iron chancellor, notwithstanding his Prussianism, knew the meaning of the patriot poet Uhland's dictum that a drop of democratic oil must anoint the head of any wearer of the German federal crown. "Do you call this a drop of democratic oil?" asked the King of Prussia, when the more or less popular constitution was laid before him. "It is a whole bottleful." He would have none of it. Bismarck was not so dynastic as all that. He resisted colonial acquisition as long as he could, for it did not appeal to him as a truly German interest. When the present Emperor ascended the throne all policies became aggressively dynastic and correspondingly less national. There went up a cry for colonies.

Such are the conditions which in present-day Germany enable dynastic naval aims to sit like an old man of the sea upon national commercial aims. Those Americans who realize the immense importance of the United States Navy as a form of national insurance, have frequently been put in the wrong and misrepresented as the enemies of Germany and of the German people. But all Americans understand that the German people would never sanction an attack upon the Monroe Doctrine. Not all Americans, however, yet know that the Hohenzollern dynasty and the German people are separate and distinct forces in matters relating to our special and peculiar position

in the western hemisphere. When the German people announce that they have no intention of challenging this special and peculiar position of ours, they speak in perfect good faith. But the Hohenzollern dynasty has never given an assurance of a categorical kind in regard to our interpretation—as distinguished from its own interpretation—of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a dynasty which has formed the habit of making its own interpretations. The state of constitutional law in Germany is eloquent on this point.

Only in the light of such pregnant truths as these can we understand the bewildering contradiction in successive reports from Berlin regarding imperial policy in South America. We are told one day that German designs upon South America are phantoms of the Washingtonian imagination. The next morning Puerto Cabello is fired upon by the Kaiser's cruiser. National Liberal and Social Democratic newspapers in Berlin agree that the German nation respects the Monroe Doctrine. Thereupon official and dynastic organs in the imperial capital fill their columns with anti-American outbursts. It transpires that the Venezuelan revolutionist Matos has received aid and encouragement from the Wilhelmstrasse. It is now an open secret in every European Ministry of foreign affairs that our failure to acquire the Danish West Indies may be traced to the influence of the Hohenzollerns. The German people do not care a fig for those islands, but they would make magnificent dynastic coaling stations.

If this be a sound conception of the situation, a friendly disposition in the German people towards ourselves must be an obstacle to the dynastic policy of the Hohenzollerns. It is true that in Germany the people do not rule. On the other hand, they comprise in the mass a force which no autocrat can overlook in shaping his world politics. If, then, dynastic efforts to win the people to the support of a mighty German navy are based primarily upon hatred and denunciation of all things American, the citizen of the United States will naturally put two and two together. Now, as the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church, hatred of the United States is the seed of the German Navy.

Those who have followed what has come to be known as world politics need no assurance that in the Teutonic mind of our day the seed of a mighty navy is being abundantly planted. But we Americans are as yet generally unaware that this navy goes hand in hand with hatred of our republic, its institutions, its ideals and its ambitions.

The most casual perusal of the noisy press which preaches the naval gospel of Berlin demonstrates this truth to conviction. Freedom of the press, as all the world knows, has been converted by the Hohenzollerns into something quite new and strange. In Berlin and in the large German cities generally, there exists a press which is known as official and semi-official. Through the medium of such organs, German public opinion is spoon-fed with doses of dynastic political thought. It is always anti-American thought. Those German editors who from force of habit do their own thinking very often find the process personally inconvenient. There are, indeed, many newspapers which have no official inspiration. But they must practice the circumspection of the little schoolboy put into a class of big schoolboys. Liberal German newspapers may express all the admiration and friendship for the United States they please, but their attitude only contrasts the more with the attitude of the naval party organs.

Nothing is easier than to cite chapter and verse in support of this assertion. The official organ of the Foreign Office in Berlin has for years—ever since the creation of German battleship squadrons—been conspicuous for its virulent attacks upon America and all things American. The United States Navy seems to be an object of special suspicion to this sheet. It has asserted time and again, and it continues to assert, that American naval officers burn with hatred of Germany. It edifies its peculiar public with the statement that officers of the United States Navy are not too familiar with the appearance of blue water. They prefer dancing ashore to duty afloat. No eminent American who renders a service to the United States Navy fails to bring down upon his head the round denunciation of some writer in the Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung." The Leipzig "Grenzboten," a weekly which combines devotion to the Hohenzollern fleets with peculiar abhorrence of American ideals, regularly warns the German world to distrust us. "The promiscuous mob of English, half-breeds, Irish and negroes," it was once pleased to observe with reference to our capacity for war, "is too motley and too unmilitary to display any soldierly qualities." This periodical is not only an authoritative organ of the Jingo in Berlin, but it sustains intimate confidential relations with some high officials in the Foreign Office. To quote further examples from the dynastic organs would be mere repetition of such spirited appreciation. It is impossible to rise from the perusal of any of these sheets without the conviction that the strong and able men who avow their purpose of making the German Navy the most formidable fighting force in the world are also entrusted with the task of charging the German mind with hatred of ourselves. They are daily toughening the ligament between Emperor William's fleet and anti-Americanism. Those Siamese twins of dynastic policy can not live apart.

Nothing is so easy for the chief of any state as to shape the foreign policy of his country in a spirit alien to the spirit of the nation. International affairs are always vague in a popular mind. The immediate interests of the man in the street are home interests. It is only with domestic policy that he concerns himself continuously. Even in our own land, where public opinion is so educated and so susceptible of stimulation, the fact that millions of Americans spend their lives far from the sea weakens the popular sense of the importance of naval power. The business of diplomacy, it must be remembered, is conducted partly by means of despatches between an ambassador and his capital and partly by means of confabulations in the secrecy of a Secretary of State's official tabernacle. Occasional factors are diners in the diplomatic circle or conversations on the stairs when some person of importance is "at home." The atmosphere is one through which the people can never see clearly just what is going on. They are consulted usually when the fighting time impends. This is necessarily so, even when the government of the country is popular in the truest sense. In a hereditary autocracy like Germany, foreign affairs are far above the popular head. No control over them can be exercised by the Reichstag, for the government of the German Empire refuses to admit any right of criticism in the popularly chosen representatives who come to Berlin to vote naval bills under more or less compulsion.

For these and for many other sufficient reasons, the anti-American spirit behind the growing Hohenzollern navy must be the spirit that will dictate its action.

ALEXANDER HARVEY.

## SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE NAVY.

In an article appearing in Scribner's magazine, January, 1904, Prof. S. P. Langley described the scientific work of the United States Government, but he apparently overlooked the important part contributed to this work by the officers of our Navy. This omission has been supplied by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., in an interesting article published in Cassier's magazine for May. Professor Langley includes the construction of public buildings and lighthouses, and the making of coins by the Treasury Department, and the construction of fortifications and the other engineering work of the Army in his enumeration, but he strangely omits to recognize the fact that the designing and construction of men-of-war and their machinery by the Navy Department is equally scientific in its character. The ordnance work of the Army is regarded as scientific but not that of the Navy, which has had such a material influence on the wonderful growth of the steel industries of the country, to which such men as Lieutenant Meigs and the late Lieut. C. A. Stone have contributed at the call of the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. The construction of enormous docks, the designing of the electrical appliances of the Navy and the development of wireless telegraphy are all part of the scientific work of the Navy which has made its specifications for electrical appliances standard in many respects for all such implements produced in this country.

As Admiral Chester says: "So noted has become their leadership in this line that when the electrical exposition at Buffalo was planned in 1901, the whole structure was practically built upon specifications emanating from naval officers. Sprague, the father of the electric trolley system, was in his early manhood a product of this branch of the Navy's professional work, and learned his lesson in the same scientific school where all naval officers attached to this bureau are educated—the United States Naval Academy. Note the number of Naval Academy graduates high up in the council of the leading electrical companies of the country, and then say that naval officers know nothing of scientific work as implied in the article under discussion."

The work of the Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory—including its branch, the Nautical Almanac—is sufficiently scientific to satisfy even Professor Langley. Officers having charge of this work not only apply science to governmental requirements; they are investigators as well, and have been pioneers in many branches of science, "as was contemplated in establishing the educational system for Navy officers." The Coast and Geodetic Survey has, as Professor Langley states, "over one hundred field officers and a fleet of twelve steamers and six sailing vessels, besides many launches and small craft." Among other things it "has sounded nearly 300,000 square miles of water and made deep-sea soundings over little less than a million square miles."

This work of survey has been going on since 1807, now nearly one hundred years. Up to 1832 all the work of the Coast Survey, except the triangulation of New York harbor, consisted of hydrographic surveys made by naval officers and between the Civil War and the Spanish-American War of 1898 they did practically all the hydrography of the survey. As Admiral Chester says: "The steamer Blake, under Howell, Sigbee, Bartlett, Brownson and Pillsbury, who had associated with them for a portion of the time that eminent scientist, Alexander Agassiz, gained for the survey its prestige abroad more than any other part of its force, and yet not one of these names has honorable mention even in the article which has prompted these remarks."

It was the agitation during the period from 1823 to 1825 for a hydrographic corps, modeled after the British naval system, that led to the establishment of the United States Naval Academy, "now the acknowledged peer of any scientific school in the world." "So pronounced have been the advantages of scientific training to our Service that the British navy is now following our lead, having recently adopted practically the system of education of the United States Navy." On the charts of the Hydrographic Office will be found such distinguished names as those of Dewey, Philip, Clark, Belknap and Nichols, and to-day we have five vessels engaged in surveying the Philippine Islands alone and another ship is surveying the Samoan Islands.

Allusion is made by Admiral Chester to the various exploring expeditions that have during the past seventy years, left our shores in command of Wilkes, Lynch, Ringgold, John Rodgers, Perry, Shufeldt, Page, Kane, De Long and Peary, each one making its contributions to scientific and geographical research. The founder of the Naval Observatory, which has contributed its full quota to astronomy in general as far as was consistent with the exigencies of the Navy, was the late Comdr. James Melville Gilliss, who found Encke's comet, which discovery led to the passage of the law for the construction of the Observatory, for whose establishment Gilliss worked long and faithfully as he did for its building up after the establishment.

"At a meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, he (Walker) publicly stated that after an extensive series of analogous examinations, made for the purpose of deciding the relative weight to be assigned to the results of different observers, he found transit observations of only one astronomer, Argelander, which manifested equal precision with those of Gilliss."

Concluding Admiral Chester says: "Look at some of the leading scientific schools of the country, and see ex-naval officers in control—Harvard, Cornell, the University of Chicago, and others, and remember that the most critical community in the country offered the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to that distinguished scholar and naval officer, Admiral Sampson. "Has the Navy, indeed, done nothing for science?"

Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., in an article in the New York Sun of May 8, tells in detail for the first time how a small party of Americans penetrated the land of the head-hunting Igorrotes of northern Luzon and how the handful of men constituting the first expedition that ever entered the land of the head-hunters and came back again persuaded the savages to give up that immemorial usage. Colonel Bowen commanded the expedition and was at that time major of the 5th U.S. Infantry and Provisional Governor of the Province of Abra. Under Gen. J. Franklin Bell he had operated against the Villamor brothers, Blas and Juan, and assisted in harassing them and their mixed followers into surrender. After the pacification of the province he served successfully in Batangas against Malvar, the successor of Aguinaldo, and against the insurgents in the Cagayan Valley. He was relieved in May, 1903, and is now in charge of the United States recruiting station in Buffalo.



We learn that the trial of 1st Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., by a general court-martial at Fort Snelling has resulted in his acquittal. The charges originated in the action of Lieutenant Kitts in signing vouchers for repairing an old wagon, which was afterward exchanged for a new wagon, to avoid delay in obtaining the use of a vehicle that was needed at the time the exchange was made. The charges were: "I. Violation of the 60th Article of War;" "II. Violation of the 61st Article of War." The specifications under charge I. alleged that the accused "did, wilfully and without authority, unlawfully and fraudulently dispose of one spring wagon." The three specifications under charge II. alleged false statements concerning the transaction. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges, but admitted the facts as stated in the specifications, except so far as they alleged unlawful action on his part or the misrepresentations of facts. The questions determined in the case were whether the exchange of an old wagon for a new one, to the manifest advantage of the Government, was in excess of the authority granted to Lieutenant Kitts, next as to whether certain vouchers and reports presented by him were before or after the transaction, and whether they constituted a willful misrepresentation. These points were decided in favor of the accused, as the acquittal shows. The counsel for the accused endeavored to show that the principal witness against Lieutenant Kitts was misled in his recollection as to dates by personal bias against him and the court evidently concluded that he was at least mistaken in his recollection, the strong and convincing testimony of the witnesses for the defense showing that the transaction occurred at a later date than that named in the testimony against him. A precisely similar transaction was cited in which the officer trading an old wagon for a new one was commended for his good sense by his commanding officer, instead of being cited before a court-martial to justify his action. "If," said Capt. Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., counsel for the accused, "there is to be no honest elasticity allowed to regulations then they are certainly, in many cases, a handicap to success in war. No court should ever convict an officer of fraud, or fraudulent intent, for signing the routine certificates which come up, if it is clearly shown that he was honest and tried to comply with the regulations as best he could, for we all know that the Regulations do not fit every case."

After an experience of a year and a half in command of the Indian Army, Lord Kitchener has formulated his opinions as to what is required to increase its efficiency in a memorandum on the subject of reorganization. In this great stress is laid upon the importance of a thoroughly educated General Staff which must be detached from administrative duties so that it shall not be crushed beneath a load of routine duty. Its office is to provide for the battle training and war efficiency of the army; to acquire knowledge and to use that knowledge to guide military policy and direct the education and training, the distribution and the organization of the military forces. Commanding officers must be held responsible for the education and training of their officers and men; general officers commanding, for the efficiency of their units and co-operation with the staff, and staff officers must keep in touch with the personnel of the army. Lord Kitchener regards garrison classes as cramming centers where much is learned that is not retained and as not really education at all. Henceforth the military education of officers is to be imparted with the regiments, commencing with the day they join and continuing until they leave. One garrison class is to be retained for those who fail to pass direct, and failure here will end their connection with the service. On the other hand, if they pass the second examination, the regimental officer, whose responsibilities are to be increased, will be called to account. Commanding officers must make their criticisms constructive and generals must establish a position with reference to their troops, which cannot be obtained by mere rank, as their leaders in war, their instructors in peace, and at all times their ready helpers. The true idea of an army is one in which there are no "soft places" in which every member of the organization, from the general officer to the private, is kept on his mettle to make the most of his time and opportunities. The art of war, as practised in the field, can never be over-learned, and men and officers can never be made too fit for service. But to make the most of our officers' time we should reduce paper work to the minimum. In the Fortnightly Review Col. Alsager Pollock lays stress on the need in the British Army of tactical training to bring out the individual qualities of the soldier. He declares that everyone in the army is engaged in doing other people's work—the general in nursing the colonels, the colonels in nursing the captains, and the captains in nursing their subalterns and sergeants.

To discourage the exercise of personal or social influence in order to obtain promotions in the British Army the Army Council has issued an order which officers of the Service regard as an exceedingly drastic measure. It decrees that officers shall not write private letters to officials at the War Office on personal matters such as promotion, appointments, postings or transfers, and that officers serving on full pay in the United Kingdom may obtain interviews at army headquarters only by permission of the general officers under whom they immediately serve, and such permission shall be granted on "good and reasonable grounds." Officers temporarily at home and having no commanding officers at home shall correspond directly with the War Office, and no personal interviews will be granted to such officers except in case of urgency. An attempt to obtain favorable consideration of any application by the use of outside influence will be construed unfavorably to the applicant and will be regarded as proof that his case is not good on its merits. If the friends of an officer write letters or solicit interviews with a view to his promotion he must show that he did not prompt those efforts or suffer the consequences. The common opinion of this order is expressed in the following extract from the Army and Navy Gazette of London: "Admirable as this new rule may be theoretically, it has undoubtedly the effect of making the officer feel that he is an object of suspicion and is regarded as capable of taking nefarious action for his own advantage. It will also have the effect of making a breach between the War Office and the army which cannot but have evil results. Instead of feeling that he has friends in Pall Mall, the officer will know that he is not a persona grata there. We hope and believe that British officers who would steal a march upon their comrades are few, if they exist at all, but the effect of the new order will be to cause an uneasy feeling that influence is being exercised to the disadvantage of offi-

cers unknown at headquarters, especially in view of the suspicion that influence has been exerted in the selection of officers to fill high posts in the War Office itself."

There is a certain incident associated with the late Henry M. Stanley which should not pass unrecorded. During the closing weeks of 1895 he was traveling in the United States, his journeyings covering the greater part of the country east of the Mississippi. He was in the West when President Cleveland issued his thunderous warning to England against any violation of the Monroe Doctrine in her treatment of Venezuela and was profoundly impressed by the tone and temper of that utterance. Upon his return to New York from the West Stanley said to a friend: "If I had been here or in London when I read the President's proclamation I might have regarded it lightly and as not expressing the real sentiment of the American people. But that would have been a grievous mistake. I have been among the people, have talked with them frankly and I tell you that they are solidly arrayed back of the President in support of the Monroe Doctrine. Their earnestness, their self-confidence and their declared readiness to fight have astonished me. Wherever I mentioned the subject I found the war spirit alert and unconcealed. The people are eager to meet the issue, and if it must be war they will be found ready for it almost to a man. But there will be no war. You Americans will get what your Government has demanded. Everything will be conceded. We have misunderstood you, that's all. When we read your proclamation we didn't think you meant it, but you did. I repeat, your demands will all be complied with." Events proved the soundness of Stanley's prediction. Whether he meant to imply that the Venezuelan proclamation was regarded in England as a bluff, or whether upon his return to London he warned his government that it was not a bluff but a deliberate expression of the serious purpose of a great nation which could not be safely defied can only be conjectured. But certain it is that Lord Salisbury reversed his Venezuelan policy, the contentions of the United States were conceded and the vitality of the Monroe Doctrine received the tacit approval of England.

Mr. George Agnew Chamberlain, a resident of San Paulo, Brazil, writes intelligently on the subject of "Germany in Southern Brazil" in the Independent of May 5. Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the real danger to Brazilian integrity is the possibility that the Germans, who are massed in South Brazil, may dream of a German republic—"a land of milk and honey, to which would inevitably flock thousands of those who to-day chafe under the restrictions and burdens of empire, and who would flee from the unrest of social Germany with no feeling of desertion were they called to the El Dorado of their desires, a German republic!" Teutonic immigration to Brazil results from the favor shown to it by the Brazilian Government and is not the result of imperial colonization. It is practically limited to the four southernmost maritime States where there is a German speaking people of between 160,000 and 240,000 who are from fifty to one hundred years in advance of the residue of the country in general civilization, wealth, military and political predominance and governmental stability. They retain their German language and habits and their affection for the home land, but cannot be looked to to further its ambitions for imperial expansion in South America, if it has any.

This coming June will be the 25th anniversary of the class of 1879, U.S. Military Academy, a very proper occasion, members of the class believe, for a class reunion. "Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, of '79, is superintendent," writes a correspondent. "There are in the General Staff Greene, Irons, Beach, Mallory and Gibson, and all, save the latter, on duty at the War Department. Finley, Liggett and Noyes are assistant adjutants general; Gale an inspector general—rather a fine showing out of one class. Abbot, F.V., with Chief of Engineers; Brett, adjutant general, D.C. militia; Fieberger, professor of engineering at the Academy. I believe we have forty-five out of sixty-seven still on the active list. All of the class of '79 who are still in the Service, active or retired, and those now in civil life should take an interest in the reunion. I might add that the class has its first son graduated this June, in the person of James Scott Greene, in his early youth a terror to several frontier posts, but now almost as well behaved as his father, Col. H. A. Greene, General Staff." Communications with reference to the reunion should be addressed to General Mills, West Point, N.Y.

In a speech at a public dinner in London Sir Edward Reed, M.P., declared that the drydock had been and still is the curse of naval architecture, compelling the building of the greatest and most important ships with a view to holes in the ground into which they have to be taken for cleaning and repairs. He believes that great changes are looming ahead in the construction of ships, naval and mercantile, and in steam machinery; chiefly in the use of alloys of steel and other new material. A great departure from the present form of ships is required, so that not five, six, or even a dozen torpedoes can send them to the bottom or capsize them in the awful manner in which the Petropavlovsk was sunk. Submarines should be small enough to be carried on the davits of large ships, to convey the torpedo with more certainty into the immediate vicinity of the enemy. The reported disabling of a Japanese armored cruiser by a torpedo, fired from a naphtha launch carrying a Russian officer and two sailors, gives emphasis to this suggestion. Sir Edward contends that England is wasting millions in building the present Admiralty types of battleships and large cruisers.

The establishment of a training station for the purpose of training officers and men in the use of wireless telegraphy is the plan formulated by Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The details of the plan are yet to be worked out, but as a step in this direction Admiral Manney has written a letter to the Bureau of Ordnance asking if there would be any objection to the establishment of a wireless station at Indian Head, Md., near the proving grounds. So widely is wireless telegraphy now used in the Navy that there is great need for trained men who can operate the system which has been installed on so many warships and all along the coast. The object of the training station is to supply just such men. Admiral Manney has not yet definitely determined on Indian Head, as there are

no buildings available there in which to quarter the men and it would be necessary at first to put the men in tents, but he is looking around and if for any reason there should be objection to the establishment of the station at Indian Head a place more accessible and as near Washington as practicable will be selected.

The caliber of the rifle used by the Japanese troops is .256; that of the Russians .300. The Japanese cartridge weighs 385 grains, the bullet is of lead and weighs 162 grains, the charge is 32 grains of nitro-cellulose and the initial velocity is 2,300 feet. The Russian cartridge weighs 397 grains; the bullet of cupro-nickel 211 grains, the charge is 32 grains of pyroxilene, and the initial velocity is 1,927 feet. The Japanese rifle is sighted up to 2,187 yards; the Russian rifle to 2,000 yards. The Japanese rifle is 50.5 in. long and weighs 8 lbs., 9 1-4 oz.; that of the Russian is 51.25 in. long and it weighs 9 lbs. Each rifle carries five cartridges in the magazine and five in a clip or charger. The Japanese bayonet is sword-shaped and 15 inches long; the Russian bayonet is quadrangular and 17 inches long. Each Russian soldier carries 120 rounds on his person; there are 62 in the regimental reserve, 72 in the ammunition column, 170 in the gun park, a total of 428. The Japanese soldier carries 120 rounds on his person, 50 more in the battalion reserve, 170 in the ammunition and none in the gun park; in all 340 rounds.

With a view to possible entanglements arising from the war in the Far East, the British Government has resolved upon a general strengthening of its defenses in Canada. Vancouver despatches state that on the recommendation of Lord Dundonald, commanding the Canadian military forces, the fortifications at the mouth of Vancouver will be increased by the addition of two new forts, the guns for which are already under construction in England. Capt. T. E. Nash of the Engineer Corps of the British Army has been engaged for six months with the Canadian Department of Militia and Defense upon plans for a system of additional fortifications at Halifax and other points on the Atlantic seaboard. The construction of these new works is highly gratifying to the Canadian military authorities, for the reason, among others, that when completed they will afford means of practical artillery training for the Canadian troops.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., in a letter to the Editor, says: "As it has been brought to my notice that a great many naval officers have assumed, for what reason I do not know, that I am the author of the letter published in your edition of April 30, 1904, entitled 'A Chance for Admiral Converse,' and signed 'Paul Jones,' I beg that you will do me the favor to announce that such is not the case, and that I had nothing whatever to do with the publication of the criticisms, either directly or indirectly."

The Chief of the Army Ordnance Department will order the five line officers detailed to the Ordnance Department to the Sandy Hook proving grounds for a year's instruction. It is intended that these officers shall be made thoroughly conversant with the testing and firing of the big guns and it is believed that nothing less than a year of this training at the proving grounds will make them capable of performing efficiently the duties to which they will be assigned in connection with their details.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Culebra on May 19 notifying the inhabitants of the zone that he had assumed executive control of the territory and defining their rights as set forth in the instructions recently given to the Panama Canal Commission by President Roosevelt. Governor Davis laid special emphasis on the warning that gambling in forms prohibited by United States laws will result in severe punishment for the offenders.

The difficulty of locating on any map the places mentioned in the despatches from the Far East is explained in part by the fact that there may be errors in transmission, in part by the use of several different languages in spelling them, and finally by the fact that military movements bring into notice places that are too obscure and insignificant in time of peace to be mapped. The numerous islands in the estuary of the Yalu are too small to be marked on a map.

In a shooting affray on Pleasant street, near Tremont, Boston, Mass., May 16, Sergt. James Wilson, aged 45, a soldier stationed at the Watertown arsenal, was killed almost instantly. William Mooray, 25, no home, and Harry R. Holbrook, 26, who says he lives in Brooklyn, are locked up at station 4, charged with murder. Wilson was shot with a .38 caliber revolver, and the shooting was said to be without provocation.

Companies K and L of the 1st U.S. Infantry stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, arrived at Niagara, N.Y., at 4 o'clock, May 13, en route to Fort Niagara. They marched direct to the armory of the 42d Separate Company, N.G. N.Y., placed at their disposal, where they were quartered for the night. The journey to Fort Niagara was continued bright and early May 14.

It is rather surprising how the men of the 3d Infantry have expressed a desire to go to Alaska. The men who have short time to serve have been offered transfer to other regiments, but most of them have re-enlisted with the 3d Infantry. The regiment will take to Alaska plenty of reading matter, athletic material, billiard tables, etc.

The decision of the Secretary of the Navy that the Naval War College shall hereafter remain in session the year through, instead of during the summer months only, is welcomed by a large majority of the officers interested and will result, it is thought, in a much more thorough course.

The 10th, 85th and 108th Companies of Coast Artillery, now serving in the Philippines, will sail for San Francisco for station in the United States, about June 15 next.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has sent the following despatch to the War Department relative to the ambush of a detachment of the 17th U.S. Infantry by Moros in the Island of Mindanao on May 8, as noted in these columns last week: "Major Gen. Leonard Wood, with 450 officers and men, is en route to recover the bodies of our killed. Two of the number who were previously reported killed have come in. It is learned that four more who were reported killed are alive. There is no trouble outside of Ali's band. Ali is friendly to the United States. Everything is quiet in Cottabato Valley, people planting crops, and are anxious to have Ali's band taken, and are furnishing assistance freely and willingly. Ali's outfit is in the country east of Lake Liguasan, which is swampy and almost uninhabitable. Word from the expedition is not to be expected for several days. It will take the command six days' hard marching to reach the place where the engagement of May 8 occurred."

Referring to the above despatch, the Washington Evening Star says: "Officials of the War Department hesitate to express any opinion about the movement of General Wood's column, but it is evident that the Moros will be unable to resist such a force, and, if they do, there will be a decisive engagement. Some of those who are informed concerning the attitude of the Moros believe that they may attempt to prevent the advance of the American soldiers, in which case there will be an encounter of considerable importance."

Reports of a rich gold strike by an American prospector have reached Manila from the provinces of the Camarines, Island of Luzon. It is said that 128 ounces were extracted by primitive methods. Chief of the Bureau of Mines McCaskey says that he is not surprised at the report, as his information has been such as to point to the existence of rich veins and placers in the district.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has reduced the rate of interest on Philippine deposits with the Guaranty Trust Company and the International Banking Corporation to 2 1/2 per cent. on the gold reserve and 2 per cent. on the general funds. The rate on the Friar Lands funds will remain at 3 1/2 per cent. The amount of the Friar Lands fund is \$7,530,000, and the general reserve fund \$3,700,000.

The United States Court of Claims, in a decision following the insular decision of the United States Supreme Court holds that the Philippines are United States territory, and that duties collected on goods shipped from the United States to the Philippines after the treaty of peace with Spain and before the establishment of civil government, were rightfully collected, although by military authority and not by law. The case decided was the claim of Warner, Barnes & Co., a British corporation, which sued the United States for \$81,126. Other claims resting on the same basis aggregate between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. By the decision this amount will be saved to the Government.

Professor William A. Sutherland, in charge of the Filipino students in the United States, has submitted a report to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department to the effect that the students are in excellent health and making satisfactory progress in their school work. Twenty-five per cent. of them expect to become teachers. Some desire to become civil engineers, others desire to pursue a commercial course, a few wish to study medicine, and two are eager to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and then find employment in the coastwise service of the Philippines. A few desire to study scientific agriculture and it is suggested that they be placed in some Southern agricultural college in order to secure practical training in the cultivation of rice, sugar and cotton, as well as acquaintance with modern agricultural instruments.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Lieut. Col. George Thomas Lorigan, N.G.N.Y., formerly of the 9th N.Y., died in the Presbyterian hospital, New York city, May 14, after a brief illness. Major Lorigan was sixty-two years old, and was born in Dublin. He came to America when a boy, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the 9th Regiment. He participated also in the Spanish War as a member of the 9th. In 1893 he was commissioned a major and was retired June 10, 1901, for meritorious service of over twenty-eight years.

Gen. John B. Sanborn died May 16 at his home in St. Paul, Minn., aged seventy-eight years. General Sanborn was Adjutant General of Minnesota in 1861, and in the same year became colonel in the Volunteer army and served throughout the Civil War. He served also as a member of both Houses of the State Legislature.

The funeral services over the remains of Brig. Gen. Stephen W. Groesbeck, U.S.A., whose death we noticed in a previous issue, took place at the family residence at 4433 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, May 11, after which the body was escorted to Jefferson Barracks where a military funeral service was held. A special funeral street-car brought the body to the post and was accompanied by Major Gen. John C. Bates and staff, and was met at the car station by the whole command of the post in full dress uniform. The troops were commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav., and formed at the station in the following order, from left to right: 8th Cavalry band, 4th Cavalry, troops K, L, I and M; L and M were dismounted and also acted as the firing party under command of Lieutenant Swift, 11th Cavalry. The following were the body bearers: Sergeants Edward Handley and Otto Schwan, Troop M, 4th Cavalry; Leo C. Zemans, Troop L, 4th Cavalry; John W. Gallagher, Troop K, 4th Cavalry; E. K. Evans and Charles E. Strause, Troop I, 4th Cavalry. The services were conducted by Rev. John W. Day of the Church of the Messiah.

Mrs. Mary Williams, mother of Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, died at Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 16, 1904, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Sterling.

Mrs. Maria Mead Welch, widow of the late Thomas Cary Welch, died in San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, May 9, at the Croker hotel where she, with her daughter, Miss Jane Meade Welch, were guests. Mrs. Welch went to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1848 as a teacher. In 1850 she married the late Thomas Cary Welch, then a young lawyer in active practice, and made Buffalo her permanent home. She was the mother of four children, Gen. Samuel M. Welch, colonel of the 65th Regiment; Miss Jane Meade Welch, the distinguished lecturer on literary subjects, and Thomas Cary Welch now in educa-

tional work in the Philippines under the Government service. One son, Wilfred, was killed by a railroad accident when but a lad of 8 years. Mrs. Welch was an educated woman, and especially well read in the best literature. She was a French, Latin and Greek scholar and derived great satisfaction and pleasure from her language studies. She was greatly interested in the benevolent and charitable movements of Buffalo, and herself was one of the founders and organizers of the Home for the Friendless, of which she was one of the managers from the time of its organization until her death.

Mrs. Patrick Drennan died at Fort Myer, Va., on May 12. She was the widow of Ordnance Sergt. Patrick Drennan. Her son, Jeremiah A. Drennan, had been appointed to West Point on May 7. Mrs. Drennan had been in ill health for several months. The diagnosis of the physicians showed that the cause of her death was heart failure induced by great emotion. Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A., who officiated at the funeral of Sergeant Drennan in 1901, officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Drennan.

Mrs. L. D. Stembel, wife of Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U.S.A., died at Atlantic City, N.J., May 10.

Lieut. James Thomas Anderson, U.S.A., retired, died at Colorado Springs, Col., May 13. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant from civil life Oct. 30, 1884, and assigned to the 16th Infantry, was promoted 1st lieutenant Nov. 1, 1891, and retired Jan. 3, 1895, for disability in the line of duty. He was a graduate of the Infantry Cavalry School, class of 1893, and leaves a widow.

Mrs. Lydia Perry Patchin, who died at her residence on Fifth avenue, New York city, Wednesday morning, May 18, 1904, was the widow of the late Henry Patchin of Bennington, Vermont, and a daughter of the late Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, U.S.A., and a sister of Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A.

Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., suddenly on May 18, and an autopsy performed showed that death resulted from an internal hemorrhage. Lieutenant Mitchell was operated on several days previous. He was recovering fast until May 17, when he suddenly expired. He served as a sergeant in the 22d Kansas Infantry from May 4 to November 3, 1898; became a lieutenant in the 40th Volunteer Infantry in 1899, and was made a 2d lieutenant in the Artillery on July 1, 1901, and was promoted 1st lieutenant July 31, 1903. He was born in Ohio Nov. 11, 1875.

Roger Welles, the father of Lieut. Comdr. Roger Welles, jr., U.S.N., died at his home in Newington, Connecticut, on Sunday, May 15, 1904, aged 75 years, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Mr. William F. Lang, father of Lieut. Charles J. Lang, U.S.N., died suddenly at Atlantic City, N.J., May 13.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d Inf., and Miss Emma Heisey were married on Wednesday evening, May 11, at Trinity church, Newark, Ohio, at 8 o'clock. The church was decorated elaborately with palms and lilies, and the altar was brilliantly lighted with candles against a background of lilies and ferns. The ushers were Capt. R. C. Langdon, Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, Lieut. William C. Stone, Lieut. George B. Pond, Messrs. Wilson and Clarence Heisey, brothers of the bride. The bride wore white lace over white silk, carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and her veil was adorned with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride was given away by Mr. A. H. Heisey, her father, and Mr. Settle Dockery of Charlotte, N.C., was the best man. A reception was held at the bride's home after the ceremony. Among the guests from Columbus Barracks and Columbus were Capt. and Mrs. J. H. McRae, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Watson, Lieut. James W. Everington, Major and Mrs. A. Williams and Miss Williams, Lieut. B. F. Miller, Lieut. J. M. Hobson, Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, Mrs. Frederick Svensen; of Columbus, Mrs. L. G. Kilbourne, Misses Marie Faye and Katrina Kilbourne, Miss Hazel Reese. Lieut. and Mrs. Dockery will visit the Exposition at St. Louis.

Lieut. Frederick W. Pitts, 6th U.S. Inf., was married on May 18 to Miss Emma V. Wenzell, a school teacher, at her home, 215 South Forty-first street, Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Warner, formerly of Grace Chapel. Miss Wenzell is a daughter of Samuel S. Wenzell, a well known manufacturer.

At high noon at Fort Crook, Neb., on Tuesday, May 10, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Marie Antoinette Lowe and Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William L. Murphy, and was witnessed only by immediate relatives and the officers and ladies of the garrison. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 30th Inf. The bride was given away by her brother, Lester G. Lowe, and had no attendants. The best man was Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest. "The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Lowe and is a charmingly pretty and attractive girl," writes a correspondent. "She wore her go-away gown of brown voile over tan silk and carried marguerites. After the wedding breakfast Lieut. and Mrs. Guild left for a short trip to St. Louis and other points and will be 'at home' at Fort Crook in about three weeks."

Surgeon Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Reilly announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances O'Reilly, to Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in August, at Overbrook, Pa., the old family home of General O'Reilly, and will be extremely simple. Miss O'Reilly has just returned from a five months' visit to Europe, and was introduced to society four or five years ago, and is a general favorite in Army circles and in the society of the capital.

On Wednesday, May 11, was solemnized in Omaha, Neb., the marriage of Miss Helen Garner and Lester G. Lowe, son of the late Gen. W. W. Lowe.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Miss Mary Lucile Caldwell, daughter of Mrs. L. G. Caldwell, to Capt. Peyton G. Clark, U.S.A.

Lieut. James B. Henry, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary McClaughry, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, of Leavenworth, Kans., will be married on Tuesday, June 7.

Friends of Miss Frances B. Lilliendahl, of Stapleton, Staten Island, it is reported, were surprised to learn that she had gone to Arizona and had been married to Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca. Lieutenant Stewart is the son of a well known Staten Island man, who lives in Grymes Hill, and knew Miss Lilliendahl from childhood. When the lieutenant left for Arizona a few months ago it was agreed

that his fiancée should follow him later. She accordingly left for Tucson a few weeks ago, and after the ceremony the bride and groom went to Fort Huachuca, where Lieutenant Stewart is stationed.

Lieut. Joseph Matson, U.S.A., and Miss Kathleen Connor were married at the Congregational church, Ithaca, N.Y., on April 26 by the Rev. Charles Mellen Tyler, D.D. The bride was handsomely gowned in white crepe de Chine over white taffeta, trimmed with Bruges lace and chiffon, and wore a veil. She carried white roses. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Margaret Connor, and Miss Courtland Brown was flower girl. The ushers were four members of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority of which the bride was a member. They were Miss Frances Lyons, of Troy, N.Y.; Miss Susan Moses, of Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Ethlyn Binkley, of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of Ithaca. During the ceremony national airs were played softly on the organ, interspersed with bugle calls. The church was tastefully decorated with flags and palms. The friends and relatives were entertained after the wedding at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kate D. Connor, at an informal reception. A loving cup was partaken of by members of the bride's sorority, only members of the society and the husbands of the members being allowed to join in the mystic circle. Lieut. and Mrs. Matson will reside at Fort Preble, Me.

Miss Taylor, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Vancouver, Washington, was married to Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, 8th Battery, Field Art., at the Presbyterian church in Vancouver at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 11. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor expect to spend the next two months in Tennessee.

One of the prettiest weddings known in Helena, Mont., was that which took place at the home of Mrs. A. F. Hill on Saturday evening, May 7, when her daughter, Miss Augusta Ford Hill became the bride of Lieut. Bertram Page Johnson, of the 25th U.S. Inf. The decorations of the house were very pretty, the halls, parlors and dining room were filled with palms, lilies, carnations and ferns, while the doorways and banisters were draped with American flags. The ceremony was performed in the library, which was a perfect bower of green. Ropes of smilax were suspended from the chandelier to the four corners of the room and to the tops of the doors and windows. Tall palms, Easter lilies and other potted plants were arranged in a semi-circle and made a charming background for the bridal party. The bride was given in marriage by her mother, and was most charmingly attired in a gown of white embroidered chiffon over white satin with pearl trimmings. Her veil was of tulle, held by a wreath of orange blossoms worn by her mother and her grandmother at their weddings. She carried a bouquet of Easter lilies. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Genevieve Clary, as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink crepe de Chine trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. Franklin T. Burt as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Love, of the Episcopal church. Only a few of the most intimate friends of the bride witnessed the ceremony, but the reception which took place at nine o'clock was more general and many of the friends of the newly-wedded couple called to wish them much happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the recipients of many beautiful pieces of china, glass and silver. They left the same night for Fort Niobrara, where they will make their home.

Lieut. Col. Frank Heath, U.S.A., and Mrs. Heath have issued cards to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Jane Heath and Mr. Charles Joseph Ramsburg Wednesday afternoon, June 1, at five o'clock at Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Thomas Coleman Ryall has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Evelyn Baldwin, to Doctor William Lawson Little, U.S.A., on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 1, at six o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Alice Greenway Patton was married to Lieut. Richard Wilde Walker, 5th Cav., U.S.A., in Huntsville, Ala., on May 17, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Patton, by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Banister.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taylor have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Neville Simms Taylor, to Lieut. Walter Rockwell Gherardi, U.S.N., on June 4, at All Saints' church, Chevy Chase, Maryland, with a reception to follow at the home on Lenox street. Miss Taylor will have as her attendants her cousin, Miss Emily Neville Taylor, daughter of Colonel Taylor, U.S.A.; Miss Randolph, daughter of Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A.; Miss Edith McCammon, and Miss Rose Douglas Wallach. The bride-elect is the younger of Rear Admiral Taylor's two daughters. Lieutenant Gherardi is the son of the late Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N., and has already won distinction in the Navy, having received gold medals for heroism and the saving of human life on four distinct occasions.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Metts, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Metts of Yorkville, S.C., to Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., U.S.A.

"The Widow," in Town Topics, says: "I don't want to appear partial and biased, but in my knocking-about experience in various countries, and various atmospheres in New York and other American cities, it has seemed to me that the only real atmosphere—purely social, purely unselfish, purely 'belonging'—is the military atmosphere—that of the Army and the Navy. The social life of the military man is as perfect as the fighting life. It is unselfish. Money does not count. In the drawing-room the lieutenant holds the same rank socially as the general. It depends entirely upon the man. The 'freeze' can come, and it comes to stay, if the man himself fails in honor. But he 'belongs,' it is all as one family, until he is found wanting, which is seldom. His manhood is tested in his military training, and he never serves his apprenticeship without the chaff being thoroughly sifted. Were he unworthy he would be 'found' and dropped by the wayside before the door is swung open to receive him. There is no tie in the world like the 'brother officer' tie. Laymen are apt to speak lightly of Army and Navy flirtations. They see the liberty of association—the attentions of officers to wives of other officers—and gauge it instantly by their knowledge of such friendships out of the military circles. You can talk until they are deaf in trying to explain to them the honor line drawn among officers and the sacredness of a brother officer's wife, and they will not believe. I do not mean to assert there are no scandals in the Army. There are, and serious ones; but I can state emphatically that there are fewer social scandals, fewer divorces, fewer broken home circles through social intercourse than in any other atmosphere. There are fewer broken homes and firmer friendships."



## PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. C. F. Snow, U.S.N., at Rockland, Me., May 11.

Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., until September will make his residence at The Gables, Pearl avenue, Winthrop Beach, Mass.

Gen. and Mrs. A. S. Burt have been entertaining Miss Winifred Mears at their apartments in the Portner, in Washington, D.C.

Surg. M. F. Gates, U.S.N., is now on duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., having recently been detached from duty at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Hutcheson, wife of Capt. Grote Hutcheson, of the General Staff, has joined her husband in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Hutcheson are at present located at the Farragut.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, U.S.N., and Surg. S. Moret, U.S.A., were among the passengers by the steamship Ponce, which arrived from Porto Rico at New York city May 16.

Mrs. Charles C. Gilbert, widow of the late Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John C. Gresham, wife of Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Timmons, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from the South to visit her parents, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, before sailing for Europe.

By special request of President Roosevelt, the decision of the commandant of the Marine Corps to assign Major C. L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., to Philadelphia has been reconsidered and Major McCawley will be retained on duty at the White House next winter as aide to the President and in charge of the White House social functions.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., arrived at New York from Europe on May 13 and went to his home in Philadelphia. While abroad he studied into the efficiency of turbine engines, and was quoted as saying: "Except for experimental purposes I should oppose the building of turbines for naval vessels. The turbine is in its infancy. I found the whole of Europe alive to the problem, but engineers are not satisfied as to the claim of economy in coal and weight which is made for the new engine."

Some one has reported that Theophilus F. Rodenbough and George A. Woodward, retired as colonels for disability, were retired for an "accidental wound in line of duty." It is true that these gentlemen were severely wounded in battle because of the careless use of firearms on the Confederate side of the line, but their wounds cannot be called "accidental" in any sense that does not apply equally to the whole list of what are known as "casualties." It was undoubtedly very inconsiderate for Colonels Rodenbough and Woodward to be around when there was so much shooting going on, but that is the way officers of our Army have in time of war.

Ira Harrison Condit, who, it is believed, is the only living son of an American Revolutionary soldier, on May 16 celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday at his home, Roseland, on the Orange Mountain. Four generations were represented at the celebration, which was also the occasion of a general reunion of the Condit family. Mr. Condit is a son of Samuel and Hannah Condit, and was born May 16, 1808, in the old Condit home, in Washington street, Orange. Samuel Condit in 1776, at the age of sixteen years, enlisted in the patriot army. Ira H. Condit married Miss Phoebe Farrand Mulford, granddaughter of United States Senator Aaron Kitchell. She died four years ago, at the age of ninety-two years.

Cadet Calvin P. Titus, U.S.M.A., '05, was one of the leading delegates of the International Convention of the Y.M.C.A. held in Buffalo, N.Y., this week. As a musician in Company E, 14th Infantry, U.S.A., he was the first to scale the wall at Pekin during the Boxer uprising. Upon his return to the United States he was awarded a medal of honor for bravery and President Roosevelt also gave him his appointment to West Point. Throughout his career he has been active in Christian work, and was recently elected president of the college Y.M.C.A. at that institution. The organization is one of the strongest in the country, last year 428 students out of 453 being members of the Y.M.C.A., while this year there were enrolled in the Bible classes some 250 cadets.

Miss Clara Barton on May 14 resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross Society and was succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan, who has hitherto occupied the office of vice-president of the association. Miss Barton, who is in her seventy-fourth year, was a clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War. After the disastrous fight at Bull Run Miss Barton hurried to the field of battle and aided in the care of the wounded. Realizing that an organization of some kind or other to nurse the wounded soldiers was becoming daily more and more necessary, she organized a band of resolute women to care for the wounded. Miss Barton at the close of the war directed all her efforts to the organization of the Red Cross Society and was elected its first president in 1881.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, naval attaché at Berlin, Vienna and Rome, who has been ordered detached from duty and assigned to the Brooklyn, flagship of the South Atlantic station, as executive officer, will be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. William L. Howard, navigator of the Illinois. It is understood that Commander Potts called the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that he had been on his present duty only since October, 1902, a much shorter period than is usual for naval attachés, but the Department, while entirely pleased with the service of Commander Potts, did not see fit to change the orders, as it was thought Commander Potts's time for sea duty had come. Commander Howard will make an excellent naval attaché and his appointment is very generally approved at the Department.

The Blue and the Gray will have an informal meeting at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1904. There are to be addresses of greeting by Gen. O. O. Howard and Daniel E. Sickles, and Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired; Gen. Horatio C. King, C. H. Grosvenor, Edwin S. Greely, John H. Avery, J. S. Chase, George A. Newman and John E. Marshall, Col. Robert M. Wood, H. M. Neil and C. H. Upham. Replies will be made by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., retired; Gen. R. B. Snowden, T. C. Zachry, George P. Harrison, Julian A. Carr, S. R. Thorpe, J. O. Casler, Frank D. Brown, H. H. Sarnett, V. Y. Cook, J. B. Polley, Col. West J. Crawford and T. C. Iliif, D.D. Replies to an address of welcome by Governor Dockery will be made by Generals King and Harrison, and to a welcome by Mayor Wells by Major D. R. Lowell, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, and Gen. D. W. Cameron.

The late Duke of Cambridge left an estate of \$604,330.

A son was born at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, U.S.A., on March 10.

A daughter, Anna George Webster, was born to the wife of Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., May 1.

Mrs. Lillie Duncan Baxter, of Washington, D.C., is visiting at Fort Riley, Kans. Mrs. Baxter is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav.

The National Association of Naval Veterans, U.S.A., 1861-1865, will observe Memorial Day at Independence Hall, S.W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paym. P. G. Kennard, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Boston at Honolulu, has been ordered before a medical survey and will be invalided home. He will be succeeded on the Boston by Paym. F. P. Sackett.

It was reported at the General Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., May 17, that Col. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., who was injured by the fall of a derrick several weeks ago, was doing nicely. It had been rumored that the Colonel had had a relapse.

Surg. Lechinsky W. Sprattling, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the Marine Battalion on the Isthmus of Panama, has been transferred from that duty and assigned to duty with the Canal Commission, with headquarters at Colon.

Comdr. Bernard O. Scott, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Machias and is ordered to report for the course of study at the Naval War College, Narragansett bay. The class the present year will be one of the most important the college has yet seen.

H. D. Spafford, of Springfield, Vt., a veteran of the Civil War and father of Ensign E. E. Spafford, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Newport, is suffering from an attack of paralysis that has deprived him of the use of his left side.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Skipwith, of Richmond, Va., are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son on May 11. Mrs. Skipwith is a daughter of Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., retired, and Mr. Skipwith is a brother of Paym. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., recently detached from the Marblehead. Mother and child are doing well.

Capt. M. C. Butler, jr., 7th Cav., is now on duty with the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and is engaged in substituting the various tribes represented. There will be a formal opening of this exhibit on May 28, which should prove exceedingly interesting. Captain Butler's address is care of Philippine Board, Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. Joseph Odle, 113th Company of Coast Artillery, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., was instantly killed by lightning on May 19. He was burning some rubbish in the rear of the barracks when lightning struck an axe he carried, and the current, traversing the wooden handle, entered the man's body, killing him instantly. His companion was uninjured.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending May 18, 1904: Capt. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A.; Lieut. Y. S. Williams, U.S.N.; Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A.; Capt. P. R. Ward, U.S.A.; Major W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. Strebler, U.S.A.; Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. Thomas Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie and daughter.

Lieut. James G. Ballinger, Revenue Cutter Service, has reported for duty on the U.S.S. Manning at San Francisco, Cal. He has been stationed at Sitka, Alaska, for the past year on the U.S.S. Rush. He is thoroughly familiar with the cruising from Point Barrow, Alaska, to San Diego, California, and has also done duty on the eastern coast. Lieutenant Ballinger is one of the most capable and popular officers in the Service on the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, wife of Captain Fuller, 9th Cav., recruiting officer at Knoxville, Tenn., has been the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, U.S.A., at 1826 California avenue, Washington, for the past four weeks. Mrs. Fuller has been the recipient of many courtesies and the honored guest at a number of receptions and parties. Captain Fuller, accompanied by his youngest daughter, Mildred, has also been visiting in Washington the past week. Captain Fuller returned to his station, Knoxville, Tenn., May 5, leaving his daughter with Mrs. Fuller in Washington.

A superbly framed painting of Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was presented to the State of New Jersey at Trenton May 7. The ceremony of unveiling the picture took place in the executive chamber, a large number of distinguished people being present. Among the spectators most interested was Mrs. Laura Kilpatrick Morgan, a daughter of New Jersey's brilliant cavalry leader, United States Senator John Kean, on behalf of Mrs. Morgan and her sister, who is in Switzerland, made the presentation speech. The Senator spoke with great earnestness, paying an eloquent tribute to General Kilpatrick for his brilliant services in the Civil War. Acting Governor Wakelee accepted the painting on behalf of the State. General Drake also made a speech, in which he reviewed the career of General Kilpatrick.

In speaking of those who ride and drive in Army and Navy circles, Washington Life says: "Stand on the corner of Connecticut avenue some sunny afternoon and you will see their carriages roll by on the calling tour. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey pass swiftly by. Mrs. Chaffee gives you a bow from her victoria. General Chaffee is a famous rider, and Miss Helen Chaffee, the school-girl daughter, is even now taking lessons, for an Army girl must ride. General Miles is a rider with a record of feats. Quartermaster General Humphrey may be seen any day riding with Capt. Archibald Butt. 'Tots' Humphrey, next to the youngest son of the Quartermaster General, is a brave rider and a crack polo player. David Gray, the author of 'Gallop,' and a great authority on matters equine, warmly admired the boy's play. These two saw some good times together on the polo ground at Manila, when General Humphrey was stationed there. Secretary Taft has a beautiful turnout. So has General Oliver, the Assistant Secretary of War. Miss Oliver and Miss Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, usually ride together and are both good horse-women. Any man with a little nerve can sit on a horse, but among the officers in Washington, there are many excellent riders—Captain Cloman, Captain Laasiter, of the Artillery; Lieutenant Bulmer, of the Navy; Lieutenant Sellers, one of the President's aides, and Captain Rhodes, formerly of the 6th Cavalry. The practice of riding in uniform is gaining high favor and no wonder, for the khaki service uniform makes an ideal riding get-up."

Chaplain B. W. Perry, U.S.A., has gone to Briggsville, Wis.

Capt. W. E. Dove, U.S.A., is at 1738 Riggs place, Washington.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Tilton, U.S.A., has left San Francisco, Cal., for St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Shaler, wife of Col. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., will pass the summer on the New Jersey coast.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymaster D. V. Chadwick, U.S.N., at San Juan, P.R., April 30.

Capt. B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A., and wife, will be at the Army Post, Lawrence, Ind., during the summer.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and the Misses Porter will pass the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., of the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., was on May 18 reported quite sick at his quarters.

Captain Rush, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Rush will leave Washington, D.C., this week for the Catskills, where they will pass the summer.

Major and Mrs. John S. Loud, are the guests of Col. E. B. Townsend at Providence Forge, New Kent County, Va., where they will remain until the 1st of June.

Mrs. Queen, widow of Admiral W. W. Queen, U.S.N., will pass the summer at North Hatley, Canada. Her great-niece, Miss Christine Queen Owen, will accompany her.

Mrs. Groesbeck, widow of Gen. S. W. Groesbeck, U.S.A., will continue to make her home with her brother, W. G. Thomas, at 4433 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. William B. Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells have left Washington for New York, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McClellan Fiske, the parents of Mrs. Wells.

Miss Mary Eustace McDonald of 182 1-2 Colbert avenue, Oil City, Pa., wishes to learn of the whereabouts of her uncle, John Connery, who is supposed to have enlisted in the Army.

Surg. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Maine, has been ordered invalided home from Guantanamo on the collier Culgoa. He is suffering from typhoid fever.

Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieut. Carlton Watts, U.S.N., is passing a few weeks in Winchester, Va., prior to joining her mother, Mrs. Douglas M. Scott, at her summer home in Coburg, Canada.

A handsome monument has been placed in the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, to the memory of the late Mashupman William H. Steinhagen, U.S.N., by his classmates of the academic year 1901.

Mrs. Pickett, widow of the late Gen. George Pickett, is in the hospital, Washington, suffering from injuries received by falling from a street car. Mrs. Pickett is the mother of Paym. George Pickett, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Chambers departed from the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., May 17, for Washington, where Lieutenant Commander Chambers will be stationed for a time with the General Board.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey will leave Washington on May 21 for Honolulu. Captain Humphrey has many warm friends in Washington who welcomed his charming young wife and are regretting their departure.

Miss Hodge, daughter of the late Colonel Hodge, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Washington, D.C., and will pass part of the summer with her mother, Mrs. Hodge, at York Harbor, Me., and will also visit her sister, Mrs. Brewster, wife of Doctor Brewster, in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, widow of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of the famous regiment of Rough Riders, is rapidly recovering from an operation for appendicitis, performed by Major W. C. Borden, surgeon, U.S.A., at Providence hospital. Mrs. Capron is expected to be able to return to her residence on May 20.

Rear Admiral Farquhar, U.S.N., retired, who commanded the Trenton during the Samoan trouble, has endorsed the application of William E. Seal, labor editor of the Richmond News Leader, for a medal. The Admiral recommends that he be given a medal for bravery, coolness and exemplary conduct.

Noticing the appointment of Mr. B. H. Warren, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1874, as president of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Chicago, Cassier's Magazine says: "It is worth noting how our great industries come to rely upon our naval engineers, enticing them from the Service and enrolling them among the chiefs of staff of the captains of industry. They even become captains of industry themselves. Mr. George Westinghouse is the most notable instance. He was a naval engineer during the Civil War."

The following have been elected officers of the Indiana Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the ensuing year: Commander, Col. Will Cumback; senior vice commander, Lieut. J. V. Hadley; junior vice commander, Dr. Geo. A. Beasley; recorder, Capt. W. W. Daugherty; treasurer, Capt. Horace McKay; chancellor, Lieut. H. C. Adams; registrar, Lieut. J. H. Lowes; chaplain, Rev. M. L. Haines; council, Lieut. Col. J. R. Fesler, Capt. J. E. Cleland, Capt. J. Balsley, Lieut. T. J. Cook, Lieut. T. B. Wood.

The following officers of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting held in Milwaukee May 4: Commander, 1st Lieut. Arthur Holbrook, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, 1st Lieut. Lucius D. Hinkley, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Kennan, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston, U.S.V.; registrar, Vol. Lieut. Amos P. Foster, U.S.N.; treasurer, Mr. Andrew A. Hathaway; chancellor, Mr. Charles A. Pride; chaplain, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson, U.S.V.; council, 1st Lieut. D. Lloyd Jones, U.S.V.; Lieut. Ferdinand A. Wilde, U.S.V.; Lieut. William E. Trowbridge, U.S.V.; Mr. Richard B. Watrous; Dr. Ralph Chandler.

The New National Theater, Washington, was crowded on Tuesday evening, May 17, to witness the comedy, "Love in Idleness," and "Haroun-al-Raschid," a farce in three acts, presented by Mr. Robert Hickman, of the Columbia School of Dramatic Art. The performance was for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, the president of which is Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; the first vice president, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, and the second, Mrs. Charles F. Roe. The programs were very nicely gotten up with photographs of Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey. The young ladies in the Army circle sold the programs during the evening. There was a large representation from the Army in the audience.



## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British operations in Somaliland are to be discontinued. The Mullah has broken up his forces and escaped into Italian territory, General Egerton having cut him off from his water supplies.

The German Reichstag, May 6, adopted a resolution asking the Government to introduce a bill revising the military penal code so as to reduce the minimum punishment in cases where privates resort to violence against their superiors. The two conservative parties voted against the resolution.

The Austrian battleship *Erzherzog Friedrich* which was launched at Trieste on April 30, says the *France Militaire*, has a length of 387 feet; beam, 71.23 feet; draught, 24.54 feet; displacement, 10,600 tons; engines, 14,000 horsepower; speed, 19.25 knots. Her armor belt will extend 4 feet 9 inches above and 3 feet 11.24 inches below the water line. The whole of her armor will be of Witkowitz nickel steel, and will weigh 2,922 tons. Her auxiliary engines will number 87, with 140 steam cylinders. She will carry four 9.45-inch, twelve 7.48-inch, fourteen 2.75-inch, and ten 1.45-inch guns, four mitrailleuses, and two submerged torpedo tubes of 17.71 inch caliber. Her 7.48-inch guns will each fire four rounds a minute.

The eagerness displayed by the Chinese Court on its return from exile to adopt Western conveniences, led to the building of a line 25½ miles long from Kao-pien, on the Peking-Hankow line, to the Western tombs, so that now his Majesty can perform his sacrificial rites there with the minimum of inconvenience and loss of time, says the *British Consul* at Tientsin. The traffic on the extension from Kou-pang-tzu—56 miles west of Newchwang—to Hsinmin Tun is said to be large and remunerative. The total mileage of the Imperial railways of North China is thus brought up to 580 miles, and it is proposed to build a chord line from Tientsin to Paoting, and from Feng-tai via the Nanku pass to Kalgan—100 and 115 miles long respectively.

The Chinese have sent to this country three mandarins of the first class who are to investigate the steel plants of England and America with a view to establishing in China a plant for manufacturing armor plate and steel rails.

Berlin advises intimate that the German Emperor will shortly propose a scheme of naval increase altogether surpassing the program of 1900 which is now in operation. The new scheme, it is said, will provide for twenty additional battleships and ten cruisers together with a large number of vessels of lesser types. The Emperor, these reports continue, expects to enlist popular support in behalf of this plan by insisting that it is necessary in order to counterbalance the increase in the United States Navy, and it is a curious circumstance that he no longer uses the Russian Navy or the Japanese Navy as the basis for his comparisons, but takes that of the United States exclusively. Noting the fact that Germany's annual naval expenditure has risen from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in ten years, our excellent English contemporary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, says: "We have no right to regard this increase as an expression of hostility against ourselves, but we cannot afford to disregard such a move as the one now contemplated. Its meaning can only be aggressive, and Great Britain and the United States are the only Naval Powers who are likely to clash with Germany's Colonial interest." One interesting feature of the new German program is the fact that it makes a liberal appropriation—\$1,385,000—for torpedo craft. Germany being poorly supplied with such vessels as compared with other naval powers. Moreover, while the Germans have so far been strangely indifferent to the development of submarine boats, it is understood that they will presently undertake the construction of such vessels on a liberal scale in order to counterbalance the extensive construction of submarines by France.

Japanese successes appear to have stimulated the activities of the Manchurian brigands, compelling the Russians to strengthen the guards at the stations and bridges along their line of railroad.

At Toulon while several batteries of artillery were at target practice the breech of a gun was blown off. One of the soldiers was killed on the spot, and a non-commissioned officer and six men were either severely wounded or badly scorched. The gun was a new one and had been only four months on the battery. One hundred and fifty shots had previously been fired with it. Each battery, it seems, says the *Paris correspondent* of the *Daily Telegraph*, is now provided with four of these 95-millimeter guns, with which five shots per minute are discharged; but they are said to have been disliked and dreaded by the men, as the breeches do not work well after a few shots have been fired.

## SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

In honor of the 37th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Hartford, Conn., May 18, 19, and the annual meeting of the Department of Connecticut Grand Army of the Republic, the city was decorated with a splendor which it is said was never before equalled in its history. Public buildings, stores, and dwellings were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, while electrical displays added to the scene in the night.

The citizens of Hartford vied with each other in extending every hospitality to the 4,000 veterans, and business was practically suspended. There was a trip down the Connecticut River, automobile and trolley rides, band concerts and visits to various places of interest arranged for the visitors. At the joint campfire of the society and the G.A.R. in Parson's Theater a special chorus of 100 voices sang old Army songs, including "Tenting Tonight," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

The dinner furnished the G.A.R. veterans after the parade May 19 is said to have been the biggest affair of the kind ever attempted. Seats at tables were provided for 5,200 at one time. The tent for the dinner in Bushnell Park was in the form of a cross, 280 feet by 220 feet. The main pole in the center was encircled with counters, from which the food was served out by 300 waiters.

Among the great heaps of rations served were 1,000 quarts of baked beans, for a G.A.R. dinner without baked beans would not be satisfactory. A hundred pounds of salt pork was required to bring out the proper flavor of the bean. Fifteen hundred gallons of coffee, a dozen sixty-pound cheeses, several hogsheads of pickles, 10,400 crullers and 2,000 loaves of bread and 800 hams were included in the bill of fare.

At the business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac held May 18, presided over by Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., officers for the ensuing year were

chosen as follows: President, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., New York; recording secretary, Major L. C. Brackett, 9th Corps; corresponding secretary, Col. William F. Fox, Albany, N.Y.; treasurer, Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Vice presidents, 1st Corps, Col. Albert Clarke, Boston; 2d Corps, Major C. A. Richardson, Gettysburg; 3d Corps, Rev. James D. Boyle, Pittsfield, Mass.; 4th Corps, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, New York; 5th Corps, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N.Y.; 6th Corps, Gen. George A. Goodale, Boston; 9th Corps, Sergt. Major George W. States, Boston; 10th Corps, Gen. M. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; 11th Corps, Gen. John T. Lockman, New York; 12th Corps, Asst. Surg. A. W. Phillips, New York; 18th Corps, Gen. Howard L. Porter, Haverhill, Mass.; 19th Corps, Lieut. A. W. Converse, Washington, D.C.; Cavalry Corps, Brig. Gen. L. G. Estes, Washington, D.C.; General Staff, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Washington, D.C.; Signal Corps, Lieut. George C. Rounds, Annapolis.

It was reported that McClellan monument would be completed in 1906, and Manassas, Va., was decided as the next meeting place of the society.

The society appointed a committee, consisting of Gen. Horatio C. King and Major L. S. Brackett, of New York, to appear before the next general encampment of the Grand Army and speak in favor of having the Grand Army to meet them at some future time in a sort of peace convention of the Blue and the Gray.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Connecticut, in session in Hartford, did not take kindly to the proposition. They based their opposition mostly on the ground that the Confederate flag would appear. Morgan G. Bulkeley presided over the Grand Army meeting, and in his address he praised the action of President Roosevelt in granting an increased number of pensions.

At the parade of the veterans on May 19 they were escorted by the entire brigade of Connecticut National Guard, in command of Gen. Russell Frost, and never did veterans receive a more enthusiastic greeting.

## SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

On May 13, 1904, the New York State Society of the Cincinnati held their stated meeting at the Metropolitan Club, 5th avenue and 60th street, New York, to celebrate the 121st anniversary of the institution of the Society. Invitations were sent to the State Societies, and twelve of the thirteen States were represented by seventy-two members, including Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., an honorary member, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., and Gen. James M. Varnum.

Before partaking of the luncheon Talbot Olyphant, esq., president of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, made an address of welcome. After the luncheon, Colonel Gardiner, Secretary-General of the Cincinnati, gave a most interesting outline of the institution of the Cincinnati. Gen. James M. Varnum proposed the health of Admiral Dewey, an honorary member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Admiral Dewey responded, stating that it gave him great pleasure to be with them on this occasion; that ever since he could remember he had always wished that it was possible for him to become a member of the Cincinnati, but that as he was not the eldest son of the eldest son as required by the Cincinnati in order to be a member, he never saw his way to do so, but that he had greatly appreciated the compliment and honor of his election to honorary membership; that his great regret was that that membership died with him and that it could not descend to his son.

Major Gardiner proposed the health of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. In reply Rev. Dr. Huton spoke briefly, expressing the great pleasure it was to have so many members of the different State Societies present, and he hoped this was only the beginning of many more such pleasant meetings.

Mr. Olyphant then spoke of the large representation of the State Societies present; that members from twelve of the thirteen State societies were gathered around the table, and that he greatly regretted there was no representative from Delaware; that he hoped this was only the beginning of many more such pleasant occasions, thus carrying out the spirit of the institution, wherein it enjoins "to render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers," and to that end all had been invited to this gathering. The meeting then informally came to an end, the members greeting one another, and all expressing the united opinion that the celebration was a great success and the occasion one of the most enjoyable they had ever attended.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

## ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

The following recess promotions have been made in the Army.

Second Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from April 14, 1904, and assigned to the 7th Infantry.

Second Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from April 23, 1904, and assigned to the 2d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from April 30, 1904, and assigned to 18th Infantry.

Second Lieut. William R. Kendrick, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from April 30, 1904, and assigned to the 17th Infantry.

Second Lieut. G. V. Packer, 24th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from April 30, 1904, and assigned to the 1st Infantry.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from May 5, 1904, and assigned to the 2d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from May 8, 1904, and assigned to 23rd Infantry.

Second Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant from May 14, 1904, and assigned to the 5th Infantry.

## S.O. MAY 20, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., to report to Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, 15th Inf., at Ord Barracks, for examination for promotion.

The leave granted Col. John R. McGinness, O.D., is extended one month.

The following officers are detailed for service in the grade of 1st lieutenant, Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1904: 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John E. Munroe, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John M. Gilbert, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, A.C. The officers named will proceed to New York city and report to C.O. of Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

First Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., will report to commanding general, Department of the East, for duty with recruits to be sent from Fort Slocum to San Fran-

cisco, Cal. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, Lieutenant Wright will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Contract Surg. Luke B. Peck, to Fort Andrews, Mass. Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf., relieved New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts, Durham, N.H., and will join his company in the Philippines. Leave for one month is granted Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf.

First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., relieved treatment Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his company.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Milton Vaughan.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Q.M., to New York city, and report to officer in charge of General Depot, quartermaster's desk, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Albert B. Henderson, asst. surg., report to Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., at War Department, for examination.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

G.O. 81, MAY 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following rules prescribed by the President, in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for a system of examination to determine the fitness for promotion of all officers of the Army below the grade of major, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The examination of all officers of the Army below the grade of major shall be conducted by boards selected in accordance with laws approved October 1, 1890 and July 27, 1892, published in G.O. No. 116, 1890, and G.O. No. 57, 1892, Adjutant General's office, respectively and composed as follows: . . .

[The organization of these boards, and the details of the examinations follow to the extent of 40 pages of the order, which would fill several pages of the Journal.]

"In all examinations required by this order it is expected that examining boards will apportion the subjects to members in such a manner as to insure thoroughness in conducting examinations. It should be borne in mind that the object of the examination is to determine the actual professional fitness of officers for promotion. Mere cramming is not a desirable feature in the examination of mature and generally well-educated men. Boards should so conduct examinations that the qualifications for promotion will be developed by the officer's ability to make practical application of all he has learned, rather than the commitment to memory of equations and data which he would under ordinary conditions obtain from books of reference. Correct understanding of theory is indispensable, but should in all cases be coupled with the ability to make practical application of the knowledge."

The examination in military hygiene herein prescribed will not be required until January 1, 1905.

Whenever an officer of the line has been pronounced deficient at any of the service schools in any subject in the course of instruction, in which subject examination for promotion is required in his arm, information to that effect shall be furnished the examining board by the Military Secretary when that officer is ordered to be examined for promotion for the next higher grade.

The board shall examine him in that subject in writing, and questions shall be prepared under all the heads which are prescribed for the oral examination and which relate to that subject: Provided, That in case of failure at the above-named schools in administration, military law, guard duty, or hippology, the examining board will prescribe the extent of written examination. This examination shall be final in that subject except as to the practical examination, which, when one is required, shall include exercises under all the prescribed heads relating to that subject.

The proceedings of examining boards shall be made up according to forms furnished by the War Department, and shall be forwarded to the Military Secretary of the Army for final action of the Secretary of War.

Note.—General Orders No. 81 is not issued to the militia.

## G.O. 83, MAY 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following act of Congress: An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

## G.O. 85, MAY 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the names of enlisted men honorably mentioned in orders to the Army as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service, and mentions the circumstances and times and places. The names of the men are as follows:

\*Andrews, Griffin, private, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Berrill, William S., private, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Boyer, Wm. C., sergeant, Co. I, 2d Inf.; \*Bunsey, F. F., corporal, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Burdette, Harry M., Co. A, 2d Inf.; Collins, James, 1st sergeant, Co. I, 10th Inf.; Finley, George, private, Co. J, 2d Inf.; \*Freedman, Morris H., private, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Gibbons, Austin J., sergeant, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Gilbertson, Gilbert, private, Co. I, 2d Inf.; \*Gillard, Richard H., private, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Goetz, George, 1st class private, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Huchhausen, Henry, private, Troop F, 5th Cav.; \*Johnson, Handy B., sergeant, Co. K, 2d Inf.; Larkin, James B., private, Co. C, 4th Inf.; \*Leo, Charles H., sergeant, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*McClure, Jacob E., private, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Maney, Richard, sergeant, Co. D, 18th Inf.; \*Murphy, Martin W., sergeant, Co. A, 2d Inf.; \*Risley, Ivan S., private, 61st Co., C.A.; Sprager, Charles F., corporal, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Stagg, James S., private, Co. K, 2d Inf.; \*Terkey, Darcy, private, Co. A, 2d Inf. \*Since discharged.

## G.O. 86, MAY 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions of Congress:

I. An act to provide for the temporary government of the Canal Zone at Panama, the protection of the canal works, and for other purposes.

II. An act making appropriation for national trophy and medals for rifle contests.

III. An act to ratify and confirm the present right of way of the Oahu Railway and Land Company through the military reservation of Kahauliki, Territory of Hawaii.

IV. An act providing for the restoration or maintenance of channels, or of river and harbor improvements, and for other purposes.

V. Joint resolution providing for the transfer of certain military rolls and records from the Interior and other Departments to the War Department.

VI. Joint resolution for appointment of member of Board of Managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

VII. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to allow to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association a right of way through the eastern limits of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis, Mo.

## G.O. 87, MAY 12, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the order consolidating the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, except the Adjutant General, and the officers of the Record and Pension Office, into a department of the Army to be known as the Military Secretary's Department. This order appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 14, page 970.

## COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 89, MAY 13, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, Jr., 7th U.S. Inf., sentenced to dismissal for duplicating his pay accounts, and failure to pay certain debts as heretofore noted in



the Army and Navy Journal. President Roosevelt approved the sentence.

The charge under which Lieutenant Mills was tried was "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 1st Article of War." The court convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., was president, and Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Art. Corps, was judge advocate.

#### G.O. 90, MAY 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 10th, 35th, 85th and 108th Companies of Coast Artillery are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and will embark for San Francisco, Cal., on the transport sailing from Manila about June 15, 1904, and upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to and take station in the Pacific Division, as follows:

The 10th and 35th Companies at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The 85th Company at Fort Casey, Washington.

The 108th Company at Fort Worden, Washington.

Note.—General Orders No. 89, is not issued to the militia.

#### G.O. 92, MAY 17, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Sergeants major, regimental quartermaster sergeants, regimental commissary sergeants and color sergeants of all foot troops, also battalion quartermaster sergeants (engineers) will, for field service and when necessary on special occasions, be armed with the Service revolver and provided with russet leather holster, woven revolver cartridge belt and ammunition, as is now prescribed for such sergeants of mounted troops; the rifle will not be issued to them.

2. All sergeants major, Artillery Corps, will wear instead of the straight sword the saber as issued to light artillery, russet leather saber belt complete, cavalry, with non-commissioned officers' plate and buckle, and russet leather saber attachment and saber knot.

3. The russet leather revolver cartridge box is added to the equipment of all non-commissioned officers, whether of foot or mounted troops, in question in this order; this box to be worn, whenever the revolver may be prescribed, with dress or undress uniform.

4. The authority heretofore granted for the issue of light artillery non-commissioned officers' swords to non-commissioned staff officers, battalions of Engineers, is hereby so far modified as to require the substitution for said swords of the light cavalry saber prescribed for the cavalry soldier.

II. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Steel projectiles with or without bursting charge of high explosive issued to the seacoast fortifications as a part of their reserve ammunition will not be used in target practice or other firings without special authority.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 20, MAY 17, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions to govern recruiting for the Regular Army.

#### CIR. 21, MAY 17, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The attention of all concerned is called to the provisions of paragraph 1555, Army Regulations, which requires that any money deposited with the company or post commander, to be applied for purchase of discharge, shall be regularly deposited with a paymaster before completion of the final statements in case discharge is granted. This paragraph of the regulations was not revoked by G.O. No. 48, War Department, March 15, 1904, and its provisions apply to cases arising thereunder, when the final statements must in every case of discharge by purchase show a sufficient credit with the United States to meet all indebtedness to the Government, including the price of purchase as prescribed by paragraph 1 or as may be fixed under paragraph 4 of said order.

II. Commanders of military posts situated within the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska will forward to the Military Secretary a list of the nonmilitary persons who reside on the military reservations under their charge, or who carry on business or exercise any other right or privilege which involves a location on such reservations, as well as any corporations exercising rights of way over or through the same. The list will show in each case when possible the authority for the occupancy or for the exercise of the privilege. Families of officers and soldiers, employees of the Government who reside on the reservation, and contractors whose residence is an incident of their contract relations will not be included in the list. Should there be no nonmilitary persons or corporations on the reservation that fact will be stated in lieu of a report.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 7, MAY 7, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Publishes instructions relating to the department athletic competition for the guidance of troops in this Department.

#### CIR. 6, MAY 7, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

So much of Circular No. 3, series of 1902, from these headquarters, as relates to the uniform to be worn by officers at these headquarters, is modified to permit the wearing of the dress, service or white uniform.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 9, MAY 12, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces that the months of August, September and October are designated as the target practice season for the Field Artillery in this department during the current year.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

##### G.O. 17, MAY 10, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Major General Corbin issues this order to promote physical training, encourage interest and arouse zeal in athletic games, sports and exercises amongst the troops of the command. The plan prescribed, he says is based on these general principles:

"1. The strength of the soldier is determined by the strength of his weakest physical part—hence, every effort should be made toward strengthening the weak points of the soldier and not toward increasing the power of muscles already strong.

"2. Everything possible should be done to produce all-round athletes, and not specialists in particular lines or in a limited number of athletic exercises—hence, exercises which result in moderate benefit to many are preferable to those which result in great benefit to only a few.

"3. With the view to obtaining the best results for the greatest number, contests should be so arranged and managed as to arouse interest and friendly rivalry between squads, platoons, companies and battalions, rather than between individuals—consequently special attention should be given to team work, and to team competition."

The order is twenty-four pages and the following are extracts from it:

An officer, preferably one who is interested in the subject, will be detailed at each post as Superintendent of Athletics, who will superintend the systematic instruction of the command for thirty minutes a day, four times a week. The year is divided into two periods—the first from Nov. 1 to March 31, and the second from April 1 to Oct. 31. Whenever practicable, instruction will be held outdoors, and the first period will embrace instruction as prescribed in "Callisthenic Exercises, U.S.A.," by Lieut. Herman J. Koehler, in the "Manual of Physical Drill, U.S.A.," by 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., and in the second period the progression will continue, but the

exercises will be more strictly athletic, divided into three courses, having due regard to climatic conditions and the gymnastic apparatus at the post.

The instruction during the second period will be at least as complete as the following:

First Course.—Standing jumps forward, backward, side-ward, upward and deep ditch; two standing broad jumps; three standing broad jumps; hop, step and jump; leap-frog; climbing the bar; climbing ladder, pole and rope; hand-ball; putting 16-lb. shot; throwing 16-lb. hammer; throwing baseball for accuracy and for distance; wrestling, any hold; running broad jump, high jump, hop step and jump and deep ditch jump; walking ¼ and 1 mile.

Second Course.—Running, 100 yards, 220 yards and 880 yards; hurdles, 120 yards and 220 yards; pyramids, 2 tiers and 3 tiers; kicking football for accuracy and for distance; wall-scaling.

Third Course.—Vaulting; tug of war; running, 440 yards and 1 mile; acrobatic feats; relay races; running in light marching order.

Company and post exchange councils should make liberal appropriations for the purchase of striking bags, boxing gloves, foils, broadsword, snowshoes, skis, running shoes, baseball bats, footballs, etc.

At posts where it is practicable, the commanding officer will designate a suitable athletic field which shall be prepared and used for systematic training and for field days. The quartermaster will render every assistance compatible with the Regulations in preparing this field, and making such gymnastic apparatus as may be constructed at the post.

Men more than forty years of age will not be required to take the instruction prescribed in the second period.

Sports such as skating, snowshoeing, skiing, swimming, etc., will be encouraged.

Officers should interest themselves in, and encourage among the enlisted men, such games as tennis, golf, quoits, polo, baseball, football, etc.

The instruction prescribed herein will commence at once, beginning with the work outlined for the second period.

At posts where there are gymnasiums or other suitable facilities, a day about the middle of February will be set aside for an "Indoor Meet."

About the middle of May, about July 4 and about the middle of August, post commanders will designate one day as "Field Day," on which day all duty except the necessary guard and fatigue will be suspended and the day devoted to military and athletic contests. Every effort will be made to give the day the air of a holiday, devoted to amusement and recreation. Whenever practicable music will be furnished for the occasion.

Post commanders may grant officers and men permission, under proper restrictions, to visit other posts for the purpose of taking part in athletic contests; such permission not to be considered as a leave of absence or a furlough.

Officers and non-commissioned officers who are known to be more or less expert in certain events, may be detailed by the post commander to organize and instruct men and teams in those events.

As far as possible the contests will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

The soldier who has scored during the athletic year the greatest number of points at any post, will be considered "The Best All-round Athlete of the Post" and may be given a medal suitably inscribed.

The score of an organization shall be the sum of points by its members and by its teams.

The organization which has scored the greatest number of points for any particular field day or meet, may be awarded a suitable trophy, which shall be the property of the organization.

After every meet and field day, the organization whose members have scored up to that time during the athletic year the greatest percentage of points, will be considered "The Champion Athletic Organization of the Post," and may be awarded "The Championship Post Trophy," suitably marked.

Suitable prizes may be awarded the winners of the various contests, but money prizes will not be given.

A department meet will, when practicable, be held annually, at such time and place as the department commander may prescribe.

Then follows a list of exercises suitable for use in military tournaments, and special military events for mounted and dismounted troops.

#### G.O. 12, MAY 7, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes a table showing the best records made in the department at the post athletic meets in April, 1904.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 25, APRIL 23, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Modifies the regular season for target practice for troops at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., so as to designate the season as follows: For the squadron 8th Cavalry, the months of May, June and July. For the remainder of the garrison, the months of June, July and August.

#### CIR. 11, APRIL 26, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Relates to practical instruction in drill and other military exercises, prescribing their character and the time to be devoted thereto.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, is extended to include May 31, 1904. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff. (April 14, S.W. Div.)

The following named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., vice McCain, promoted; Capt. James K. Thompson, 12th Inf., vice Rivers, relieved; Charles Lynch, asst. surg., vice Gaillard, promoted. Captain Gaillard will remain on duty at headquarters, Northern Division, as engineer officer of that division.

Upon being relieved on June 30, 1904, of his present duties as secretary of the General Staff by Capt. Benjamin Alvord, General Staff, who is designated for that purpose, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, will proceed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, and report in person to the commanding general, Southwestern Division, for duty as chief of staff of that division.

Captain Thompson when relieved from duty at West Point, N.Y., will report in person to the commanding general, Atlantic Division, for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that division, vice Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, General Staff, who is hereby relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to that duty. Captain Lynch will report in person to the Chief of Staff in this city for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about May 20, 1904, is granted Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. (May 16, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 16, 1904, is granted Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S. (May 12, W.D.)

The change in the name of Major Albert D. Niskern, commissary, to that of Albert D. Niskern, by decree of the probate court for the county of Barry, State of Michigan, is announced to the Army, and will hereafter be borne on all rolls and records pertaining to the Army as Albert D. Niskern. (May 14, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Pullar, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and found not guilty of de-

sertion, but guilty of absence without leave, guilty of embezzlement, removing and taking away blank checks from official check book, and forgery, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years." The sentence is approved. The penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the place for his confinement. (May 7, D.L.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. John T. Halsell. (May 11, D.T.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur C. Gwinn, H.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., is transferred to Fort Myer, Va. (May 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Clemens M. McMillan, now temporarily at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for temporary duty during the target practice season at that post, and upon completion will rejoin his proper station—Fort Myer. (May 13, D.E.)

The leave granted Lieut. Reuben B. Miller, asst. surg., is extended one month. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. William Doyle, H.C., now at Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (May 2, D. Col.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on June 1, 1904, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, Fort Reno. (May 9, S.W. Div.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Contract Surg. William V. Kellog. (May 16, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon William R. Davis, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report for assignment to duty as surgeon on the transport Sheridan, to relieve 1st Lieut. Alexander Murray, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon James S. Kennedy is relieved from duty at the depot of recruits and casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty at the depot of recruits and casuals. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect about May 19, 1904, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, assistant paymaster general, chief paymaster. (May 16, D.E.)

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, is granted leave for six days. (May 9, D.G.)

Col. Culver C. Sniffen, assistant paymaster general, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N.Y., vice Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, relieved. (May 16, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Cassius E. Gillette from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application, and will proceed to and take station at San Francisco, for duty as engineer officer, Pacific Division, to relieve Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury. Capt. Henry C. Newcomb, from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., relieving Capt. William J. Barden, who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers. Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Wilmington, Del., and relieve Major James C. Sanford. Capt. Edwin R. Stuart is assigned to duty with Co. C, 1st Battalion. Capt. George M. Hoffman is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion, and will proceed to and take station at Galveston, Texas, and report to Capt. Edgar Jadin for duty under his immediate orders. (May 13, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C.E., is extended one month. (May 13, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The following first-class sergeants of the Signal Corps, having been separately recommended on account of their professional knowledge, administrative ability and field service, are promoted, to date April 23, 1904, to be master signal electricians: Harry W. Chadwick, Max Pollner, Peter Bartsch, Magnus Nordquist, Frank Gunnard, Frank P. Turner, Earle W. Binkley, Niels P. Yurgensen, John H. Bruck, Thomas O'Connell (first-class sergeant, foreign service). (April 30, Sig. Office.)

Leave granted for ten days, to take effect about May 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnson, Signal Corps. (May 14, D.E.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are hereby announced: To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. John McRae, Willie W. Greenwood, Clarence O. King, and John B. DeLancey, and Sergt. (Alaskan service) Charles A. Wilson, the latter for display of technical ability in wireless telegraphy. To be sergeants: Corp. Fred L. Hulseander, John H. Roche, Ruby D. Garrett (special knowledge of fire-control installations), and James Maguire (No. 1, on duty Seattle, Wash., special fitness for cable operator.) To be first-class sergeants: First-class Sergts. (Philippine service) John Young and Joseph Smith. To be first-class sergeants (Philippine service): Sergts. George McNamara and Anthony O. Dubber. To be sergeants: Sergts. (Philippine service) William H. Kemps, James M. Harrigan, Jacob C. Earnhart and Edward S. Wilcott, Corp. James O'Brien, Corp. (Philippine service) Charles N. MacLeod and Private Harry E. Courtright. To be sergeants (Philippine service): Corp. Adolf R. Fink, Gustavus B. Buhmann, James J. Bath and John Holloway. (April 30, Sig. Office.)

First Class Sergeant Harry T. Burlingame, Signal Corps, to post, Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, to take effect when his services can be spared. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, from duty at New London, to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of Chief Signal Officer. (May 17, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to St. Louis for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: First Class Sergeants Charles G. Munroe and George Treffinger, New London, Conn.; Sergeant David R. McLain, Fort Schuyler, N.Y. (May 17, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav., to take effect about June 1, 1904. (May 11, D.T.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., to take effect about June 1, 1904. (May 11, D.T.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., to take effect May 18, 1904. (May 9, D.T.)

The leave heretofore granted Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., is extended seven days. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Lieutenant Colonel Beck, 3d Cav., in G.O. 28, dated Fort Assiniboine, Mont., May 11, 1904, announces that Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Frank Maricle, 3d Cav., having completed thirty years' service, is retired from active service, and says: "Sergeant Maricle entered the Service Dec. 19, 1873, and was assigned to Troop B, where he served as private, corporal, sergeant and 1st sergeant, until promoted regimental quartermaster sergeant. He participated in engagements against Indians at Tongue



River, Wyo., Rosebud River, Mont., Slim Buttes, Dakota, and other minor affairs and expeditions. In 1898, he participated in the Santiago campaign and the engagements of July 1, 2 and 10. From Sept. 6, 1900, to June 22, 1902, he served in the Philippine Islands, where he was present at the engagement at Badoe. The enlisted men of the regiment may well emulate his service, for always faithful, gallant and honorable, he has won the confidence and respect of his officers and comrades, which he carries with him in his well earned retirement from active service.

Private Frank Litterst, unassigned, 3d Cav., was on May 12, appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Maricle, retired.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, 1904, is granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (May 7, D.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Major Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about July 1, 1904. (May 9, D.G.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days, is granted to 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav., to take effect about May 20, 1904. (May 9, D.T.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Idaho to be held at American Lake during the ensuing summer. Captain Walsh will proceed to Boise, Idaho, not later than June 1, 1904, and will then proceed to the place of encampment for the service indicated, and upon the completion thereof will return with the squadron of the 9th Cavalry to his proper station at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio, San Francisco, vice Major John Bigelow, Jr., 9th Cav., relieved. (May 17, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Veterinarian Charles D. McMurdo, 10th Cav. (May 17, W.D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The C.O. U.S. troops, Mount Gretna, Pa., will detail 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 15th Cav., as quartermaster and commissary for the command, during the remaining season of target practice, relieving 1st Lieut. Ernest D. Peak, E.C., who will return at the proper time with his company to Washington Barracks. (May 16, D.E.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: 2d Lieut. David Y. Beckham, to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 12, 1904; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 21, 1904; 2d Lieut. Morris E. Locke, to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 21, 1904; 2d Lieut. John O. Steger, to 1st lieutenant, rank April 1, 1904. Lieutenants Beckham, Marshall, Locke and Steger are assigned to the Coast Artillery and will remain unassigned to companies until further orders. (May 13, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William M. Colvin, A.C., is detailed as member of board of officers appointed to conduct the examination for gunners in the Artillery District of Narragansett, vice 1st Lieut. Charles C. Pullis, A.C., relieved. (May 13, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 28, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Wheeler, A.C. (May 13, D.E.)

On account of illness, Capt. J. W. Ruckman, A.C., is relieved from so much of par. 1, S.O. No. 23, c.s., At Div., as details him to inspect the military department of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, May 24, 1904, and the inspection will be made by Capt. Andrew Moses, A.C., who will proceed to Durham, N.H., for the purpose. (May 11, At Div.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, A.C., to take effect after the annual target practice is completed. (May 11, At Div.)

The 56th Co., C.A., will be relieved from further duty in this district, on May 11, 1904, and will embark on the S.S. Maracabo, taking station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (May 5, D.P.R.)

Capt. William G. Haan, A.C., is transferred from the 28th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (May 13, W.D.)

Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C., accompanied by Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., will proceed to Fox Lake, Kenosha, and Manitowish, Wis., to secure a suitable site for the field artillery practice of the battalion of Field Artillery stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 6, N. Div.)

First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, A.C., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for examination by the board appointed at that post for the examination of officers who have completed the course in the post school. (May 14, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Philip R. Ward, A.C., is further extended five days. (May 9, D.G.)

Leave for two months, is granted Major Lotus Niles, A.C., to take effect about May 30, 1904. (May 11, D.T.)

Major Charles W. Foster, A.C., will report to Col. C. Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., president of the Army retiring board at Governor's Island, N.Y., for examination. (May 16, W.D.)

Sick leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. J. S. Hardin, A.C. (May 18, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. George W. Van Dusen from the 16th Battery, Field Artillery, to the 9th Battery, Field Artillery; Capt. John P. Haines from the 9th Battery, Field Artillery, to the 16th Battery, Field Artillery. The officers named will join the batteries to which they are transferred respectively. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, A.C. (May 17, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Major John A. Lundeen, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: First Lieutenants Frank C. Jewell, Fred H. Gallup, Herman W. Schull, Clifton C. Carter. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, A.C., will report in person to Major William Stephenson, surgeon, president of the examining board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Walter S. Alexander, A.C., is transferred from the 3d Co., C.A., to the 16th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (May 18, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, A.C., now on leave at Louisville, Ky., will proceed at the proper time to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for assignment to duty with the detachment of recruits to be sent to San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Cardwell will then join his proper station. (May 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after artillery target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward D. Powers, A.C. (May 19, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. T. W. Winston, A.C., to take effect on or about June 20, 1904. (May 18, At Div.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, I.S.A. F., will proceed to the Illinois State rifle range at Camp

Logan, Ill., and consult with the State authorities, with a view to making arrangements for the Infantry competition of the Northern Division next summer. (May 9, N. Div.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf.; Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 3d Inf., will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for instructions relating to his examination for promotion. (May 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. John S. Chambers, 3d Inf., is transferred to the 13th Inf., Co. B, and will join that company upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal. (May 14, W.D.)

Major Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf., now on leave in San Francisco, Cal., will upon its expiration report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. Major Plummer will join his regiment upon its arrival in San Francisco en route to Alaska. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., Alcatraz Island. (May 7, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., recruiting officer. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Murchison, 5th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 5th Inf., will report in person to the superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 22, 1904, for duty at the academy. (May 17, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

First Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., at such time as may be indicated for examination by the board to be convened at that post for the examination of officers who have completed the course in the post school. (May 16, D.E.)

First Sergeant James Wrin, Co. B, 9th Inf., U.S. Legion Guard, Pekin, China, will be sent to Madison Barracks, New York, for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., will report in person to Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf., president of the examining board at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Sick leave for three months, with permission to leave the limits of the division, is granted Capt. Edwin A. Root, Q.M., 10th Inf. (May 2, D.P.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect May 28, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf., Alcatraz Island. (May 3, D. Cal.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Second Lieut. William E. Gilmore, 15th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., for examination for promotion. (May 14, W. D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf., to take effect after completion of target practice of his company (B, 16th Inf.). (May 11, At Div.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., to take effect about July 15, 1904. (May 11, D.T.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

So much of par. 12, S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1904, W.D., as relates to Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., is revoked. (May 17, W.D.)

Major Francis J. Kernan, 26th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, vice Major Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, relieved. (May 18, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. William E. Persons, 27th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, for examination for promotion. (May 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. Berry, 27th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will join his station, Fort Sheridan. (April 30, D. Cal.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 10, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 7, D. Cal.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 29th Inf. (May 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 29th Inf., from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to take effect on or about June 5, 1904, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of joining his company at that post. (May 16, W.D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

The following named officers will report to Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Crook, Neb., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 30th Inf.; Second Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 30th Inf. (May 16, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., Major J. R. Williams, A.A.G., headquarters, Department of California, Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, A.C., are appointed a board to examine the officers of artillery at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., at the conclusion of the present term of the officers' school at that post. (May 4, D. Cal.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, the 16th of May, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Osman Freeman, 12th Battery, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, A.C.; 1st Lieut. George R. Greene, A.C., Q.M.; 2d Lieut. John A. Berry, A.C., recorder. (May 9, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Clarence Deems, Capt. Manus McCloskey, Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., to conduct the examination of the officers who have taken the prescribed course of study during the term. (April 18, D. Col.)

A board is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf.; Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg.; Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf.; Contract Surg. Omar W. Pinkston; 1st Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., recorder. (May 16, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg.; Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf.; Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf.; Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf., recorder. (May 16, W.D.)

A board of officers to meet at Fort Logan, Col., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf.; Major Harry O. Per-

lay, surg.; Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf.; Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William N. Blapham, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf., recorder. (May 16, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of such officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf.; Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., recorder. (May 18, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, deputy Q.M.G.; Major Charles M. Gandy, surg.; Capt. Harry Burgess, C.E.; 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is appointed to meet on the military reservation near Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 1, 1904, to examine into a plan for a military post to be built on that reservation. (May 16, W.D.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 31, 1904, for the examination of candidates for promotion to the grade of sergeant first-class, or sergeant, Hospital Corps. Detail: Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Bosley, asst. surg. (May 10, D.L.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, on the 11th of May. Detail: Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia, A.C.; Major William Stephenson, M.D.; Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf.; Capt. Samson L. Faison, 13th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C.; Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C.; Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf.; Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf.; Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., judge advocate. (May 3, D. Cal.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, having been retired from active service will proceed to his home. (May 12, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of South Carolina, Major Ezra B. Fuller, retired, will report at Columbia, S.C., for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years. (May 14, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 5, 1904, assigned to 25th Inf., Co. D.

Second Lieut. Sherman A. White, 23d Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904, assigned to 23d Inf., Co. C.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904, assigned to 3d Inf., Co. M.

Second Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904, assigned to 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 7, 1904, assigned to 17th Inf., Co. B.

Second Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 8, 1904, assigned to 20th Inf., Co. M.

Second Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 10th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 14, 1904, assigned to 13th Inf.

Lieutenant Crusan will join the company to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Smith will join the 23d Infantry in the Philippines Division. (May 14, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 14, 1904, assigned to 7th Infantry, Co. I.

Second Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 29, 1904, assigned to 2d Infantry, Co. L.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 30, 1904, assigned to 18th Infantry, Co. C.

Second Lieut. William R. Kendrick, 7th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 30, 1904, assigned to 17th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 24th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank April 30, 1904, assigned to 1st Infantry, Co. M.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank May 5, 1904, assigned to 2d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank May 8, 1904, assigned to 28th Infantry, Co. M.

Second Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank May 14, 1904, assigned to 5th Infantry, Co. G.

Lieutenant Kelly will join the company to which he is assigned. Lieutenant Ball will join the company to which he is assigned upon the expiration of his present leave.

Lieutenant Kendrick will join the 17th Infantry. Lieutenants Packer and Robinson will proceed to join the companies to which they are assigned. Lieutenant Sykes will join the company to which he may be assigned. (May 17, W.D.)

Major William J. Nicholson, recently promoted (from captain, 12th Cav.), with rank from May 13, 1904, is assigned to the 7th Cav., and will join that regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Guy V. Henry, recently promoted (from 1st lieutenant, 4th Cav.), with rank from May 13, 1904, is assigned to the 12th Cav., Troop E, and will join that troop in the Philippines Division. (May 17, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major William C. Butler from the 25th Inf. to the 22d Inf.; Major Charles W. Penrose from the 22d Inf. to the 25th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., from the 24th Inf. to the 26th Inf., Co. F; 1st Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, from the 26th Inf. to the 24th Inf., Co. C. (May 18, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th Inf. (May 14, W.D.)

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. William W. White, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 28th Inf. (May 14, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Battalion Sergt. Major Edward Mackey, 8th Inf.; Color Sergt. Thomas Schnepfer, 23d Inf. (May 12, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. James Wilson, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers; Sergt. Charles Wilson, Troop L, 5th Cav.; Cook Richard Combs, Troop B, 10th Cav.; Private 1st Class Edward Alexander, H.C. (May 18, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers are detailed to represent the War Department at the meeting of the International Congress of Education, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., from June 2 to July 1, 1904: Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff. (May 12, W.D.)

Cos. F and H, 8th Inf., and Cos. B and C, 16th Inf., will leave Sea Girt for their respective stations, Forts Jay and Slocum, N.Y., on May 20, 1904.

Co. A, 16th Inf., now at Fort Jay, will return to Fort Slocum, May 20, on the boat which brings the troops from Sea Girt.

Cos. E and G, 8th Inf., and A and D, 16th Inf., will



proceed, on Monday, May 23, 1904, to Sea Girt, N.J., and on that date Co. B, 16th Inf., will proceed from Fort Slocum to Fort Jay for temporary duty as heretofore ordered. (May 19, D.E.)

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Major General Wade, commanding the Philippines Division, in a telegram of May 18, 1904, reports the following deaths:

Drowned, body not recovered, Peter P. Proctor, Co. H, 7th Inf., May 12.  
Sprue, George Harrison, Co. G, 2d Inf., May 4.  
Suicide, Frank G. McIntosh, post commissary sergeant, May 2.  
Endocarditis, John H. Ashley, Troop E, 12th Cav., April 23.

Dysentery, James F. Gerrity, Co. E, 2d Inf., April 25.  
Abscess of the liver, Joseph J. Pillar, Co. I, 2d Inf., May 12.

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Nagasaki May 19 for San Francisco.  
BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 18.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Left Manila for Seattle on May 9.  
INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—Left Gibraltar May 8, and is due at Pier 12 E.R., New York city, about May 22.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 14 for San Francisco.  
MCLELLAN—At New York.  
MEADE—At San Francisco.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila June 1.  
SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 16.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Left San Francisco for Manila April 30; left Honolulu May 10.  
WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 15, 1904.

On Thursday evening of last week the garrison card club was entertained by Dr. William W. Reno, Lieuts. Jacob W. S. Wuest and George R. Guild. The prizes were won by Mrs. W. H. Crary, of Omaha, Capt. F. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Carleton and Capt. Charles W. Castle. Afterwards a Dutch luncheon was served.

Miss Mina Otey, of Virginia, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin. Mrs. Charles Clark, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. Albin L. Clark, and also Capt. and Mrs. Ralph H. Stogdall, left for her home in St. Louis on Saturday.

The 1st Battalion of the 30th Infantry left Monday morning for the Omaha Indian Agency, where they will remain a month at target practice. The battalion is in command of Major George R. Cecil.

Lieut. Daniel L. Keller gave a dinner at the Omaha Club on Friday evening, and afterwards a theater party to see Richard Mansfield in "Ivan the Terrible." His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Miss Margaret Castle and Miss Marie Coffman of Omaha.

Mrs. Carleton, of Minneapolis, who has been the guest of her son Lieut. William A. Carleton, left for her home on Tuesday evening. Miss Mount, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. W. L. Murphy the early part of the week.

Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts entertained at luncheon, Friday, Miss Brandt, of Omaha, Miss Otey, Lieut. James Millard Little and Lieut. Krueger. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained at dinner, on Thursday of last week, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Misses Otey and Castle, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Capt. Charles W. Castle and Dr. William W. Reno.

Miss Kenley is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. B. Chandler. Lieut. Edward R. Stone, who has been ill for some weeks in the hospital, has recovered and returned to duty. Mrs. Gamble and Miss Agnes Weller, of Omaha, were the guests, Friday and Saturday, of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton.

On Friday evening an informal hop was danced. Afterwards Capt. Charles W. Castle and Miss Castle entertained at a Dutch supper, Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Gamble, Miss Otey, Miss Weller, Mrs. Kenley, Mrs. W. L. Murphy, Captain Wilcox, Lieutenants Little, Krueger, Lewis, Clark and Sharon. Captains Castle and Wilcox, Lieutenant Clark, Mrs. Erwin, Miss Otey and Miss Kenley occupied a box at the Boyd Saturday evening, to see Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 16, 1904.

The examination of candidates for West Point Military Academy by the board of officers of the 3d Infantry, at this post, has been completed. There were 25 candidates, 15 of whom took the physical examination to-day. Not one of them failed to meet the requirements of the physical examination.

Major Arthur Williams and Lieut. J. W. Everington, 3d Inf., stationed at Columbus Barracks, visited the officers of the 3d at this post during the week.

There will shortly be a re-organization at Fort Thomas of a baseball team, which in the past was famous in amateur ball circles. It is composed of fine local talent from the Highland district of Fort Thomas, and will number among its members a few of the old "Cochran Team," named in honor of the late Col. Melville A. Cochran. The new team has the astonishing and inharmonious name of "Highland Rabbits." The initial game will be played on the reservation next Wednesday. Theo. Buck, L. Le Ross and Albert Wakeman (son of Major Wakeman, 3d Inf.), ex-Cochrans, will be in the game. The soldiers of the 3d will have to look well to their laurels now.

Lieut. G. B. Pond left on Wednesday evening for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the wedding of Lieut. O. H. Dockery, 3d Inf., and Miss F. C. Ciser of Newark, Ohio. All the families of the officers of the 3d will accompany the officers to Alaska, except the families of Major Williams, Major Buck and Captain Miller.

The 3d Infantry Card Club was entertained on Wednesday evening by Major and Mrs. Stewart, at their home in officers' row. The prizes, a handsome chalice for the gentlemen and a candlestick for the ladies, were won by Miss Buck and Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck. The affair was unusually enjoyable, notwithstanding the absence of many from the post. Among the guests present were: Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Buck, Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Beall, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Orchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Ragdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Week, Miss Buck, Captains Barker and Giddings and Lieutenant Rifenberck.

Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck, jr., is just credited with the highest average gained in eleven examinations recently held at Fort Thomas. He is from Cincinnati, Ohio; has seen service in the Philippines, and is now awaiting the arrival of his regiment from the Islands, when he will join it at El Paso. The fact that the young soldier had as his competitors several graduates from West Point, and won the honors, also over all the soldiers now stationed at this post, is especially gratifying to his friends.

Lieut. Allen Smith left on Thursday for Alaska, where

he will take charge of a Government steamer on the Yukon river.

Many of the ladies of the post have attended the May musical festival in Cincinnati this week, which has been a glorious event for both visitors, the management and all concerned.

Quite a number of the 8th Infantry have been transferred to the 3d Infantry, or will be on the arrival of the latter regiment in Alaska.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of Capt. W. P. Jackson, 3d Inf., has returned to her old home in Galesburg, Ill., where she will remain until the departure of the 3d for Alaska. Capt. W. R. Sample and wife have as their guest, Miss Staff of Franklin, Ind. Mrs. F. M. M. Beall left on Friday for her home at Columbia, Tenn., for a short visit with relatives there. Lieut. and Mrs. Orchard have gone to San Antonio, Texas, to visit relatives until they depart for Alaska. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones have gone to Knoxville, Iowa, where they will remain with relatives until the 3d leaves for Alaska.

On Friday evening the officers of the post entertained at the new gymnasium hall with a delightful hop. All the officers, their wives and visiting friends graced the occasion.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 16, 1904.

The improvements on the post are being hurried rapidly along and many changes have been made. Last week a suction pump was at work every day throwing a vast stream of sand into the hollow on the water front, where the Old Hygeia once stood; the road and side walks are finished, and many young trees planted, and in four weeks the new quarters will be under way. The new batteries on the water front are nearing completion. A steam heating plant is in every house, and by fall this will be the most up-to-date and the prettiest post in the Artillery Corps. All the work is under the direct supervision of Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Q.M. here, who has proved himself a most efficient officer, and it is heartily hoped he will remain at this post for some years.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. William Chamberlaine gave a tea for young people, to meet her guest, Miss Gregg. Mrs. Andrew Hero and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn did the honors of the tea room.

Mrs. Richard Marshall has Miss Mackey Young, of Virginia, visiting her.

Mrs. Wise and Miss Virginia Wise, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, are visiting in New York city.

Miss Ruth Cummins gave a beach party Monday evening in honor of her guests, the Misses Harmon, of Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton have returned to West Point after a few weeks stay at the Chamberlin. The friends of Colonel Edgerton will be pleased to hear he is greatly improved in health.

General Ward and his son, Capt. Philip R. Ward, Art. Corps, spent several days here last week as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn.

Capt. Arthur F. Cassels has just returned from a visit to his parents in Washington. Lieut. James Totten made a flying visit to his parents in New Haven, Conn., this past week. Mr. Norman Beator, brother of Mrs. Ramsay H. Potts, spent Sunday at this post. Miss Allerbury has returned to her home in New Jersey, after a delightful visit to Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn.

Mrs. Fred L. Perry entertained the ladies at an afternoon euchre party Friday. The prizes were won by Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley.

Mrs. Ogden Rafferty is visiting in New York. Capt. Clarence P. Townsley is in Washington for a few days on business. Miss Potts, sister of Col. Ramsay D. Potts, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Potts.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 16, 1904.

The marriage of Miss Mary McClaughry, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, and Lieut. J. B. Henry, 4th U.S. Cav., will occur on Tuesday, June 7.

Mrs. J. C. Ripley will entertain with cards on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to Miss Mary McClaughry. Capt. and Mrs. Fields entertained with cards for friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood, who for several months have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, left Thursday for their home in Piqua, Ohio. Miss Halcomb is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherpoon.

Capt. and Mrs. O. I. Straub entertained friends with cards Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan gave a reception at their home last week in honor of their guest, Miss Cornell, of New York. Miss Geraldine Taylor entertained the Misses Beahm, of Kansas City, Miss Mary Mellon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Mason Deem and Mrs. Gordon Beahm, of Kansas City, for the hop Friday evening. Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough gave a tea Thursday afternoon at her home.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface spent Saturday in Kansas City. Lieut. S. A. Cheney was here for the hop Friday night. He was on his way East. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen left Monday for New York, to remain several months. Lieut. W. A. Austin, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Attwood.

Col. J. M. Duncan has extended an invitation to Col. Cusi Lechtman and the officers of the 3d Missouri National Guard, the regiment at Kansas City, to visit here and witness target practice by the Regular Army troops. It is expected that the National Guard officers will be here this week.

Chaplain Randolph has gone to Buffalo to attend the meeting of the International Committee of the North American Association of the Y.M.C.A., which began its session May 1. He will probably be absent two weeks.

The student officers of the Staff College started out shortly before nine o'clock Friday morning, all mounted on Cavalry horses, to solve a map problem. They rode over the reservation and the country to the southwest, and were divided up into small parties.

Tuesday witnessed the first outdoor concert of the present summer season. It is proposed to give concerts two nights every week. Capt. J. J. Toffey, Capt. G. S. Turner and Lieutenant Dale leave Friday evening, for a short visit to St. Louis.

Lieut. Arthur B. S. Hyde, formerly of the 16th Battery, stationed here, is visiting at the post. He recently returned from the San Juan district, Porto Rico, where he has been since leaving this post about seven months ago, and is to be an instructor in the Artillery school at Fort Monroe.

A weekly newspaper will be published at the post, and its first issue is expected to appear Friday. It is being looked for with much interest by the officers and enlisted men. The editors, Knoepfel and Flak, are of the Engineer Corps.

The ceremony of "Escort of the Colors" or as it sometimes is called "The Trooping of the Colors," was performed by the 3d Battalion, 6th Inf., Friday evening, for the first time at the post since the beginning of the Spanish War.

Machine gun practice was held at the target range Saturday afternoon by men of the 1st Battalion, 6th Inf., under the supervision of Lieut. J. R. McGinness. The two Colt automatic machine guns were used, and they were tried at all different ranges. This is the first time they have been tried.

This post, which is considered the largest in the United

States, will be very quiet and greatly reduced in strength for a while, as next month three battalions will be absent from the post. The Artillery battalion consisting of the 16th, 25th and 26th Batteries will leave on June 1 for Fort Riley, to hold their annual target practice. They will probably be gone for nearly a month. The Engineer battalion and the 3d Battalion, 6th Inf., will leave to practice shooting for a month. The 1st and 2d Battalions, 6th Inf., are now at the range and will remain there until June 1.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 12, 1904.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired, passed through El Paso last week on their way to Berkeley Springs, Cal. General Haskell was in command of Fort Bliss last year as lieutenant colonel of the 12th Infantry, and they had many friends in El Paso, who regretted that their stay among them was limited to only a few hours.

Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf., arrived at the post this week and assumed command at once, relieving Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 29th Inf. The 1st Battalion of the 29th Infantry is expected here next week, when Co. C, 26th Inf., in command of Captain Dichmann, will return to their station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., has been spending a short leave in El Paso, where his wife and daughter have been for the last six weeks. They left this week for their new station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where they were stationed once before a number of years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Koyie, contract surgeon, U.S.A., are late arrivals at the post. The Doctor and his charming family will add greatly to the social life at the garrison.

Capt. Henry M. Dichmann and Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 26th Inf., were guests last week of the Misses Lockhart at the smelter beyond old Fort Bliss. Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., arrived in El Paso last week, and is one of the officers accompanying the battalion of the 29th, which is eagerly looked for by the people of El Paso. Co. B, 4th Infantry, of the Texas National Guard, which is made up of business men of El Paso, held target practice last Sunday on the post range, and did some very creditable shooting considering that they have little opportunity for practicing.

Mrs. Bailou, wife of Capt. C. C. Bailou, 15th Inf., who has remained at the post since her husband's departure, on account of school facilities, expects to leave soon with her family to join Captain Bailou at San Francisco, whence they will sail for the Philippines, June 1.

Co. C, 26th Inf., at this post, will surpass all the other companies of that regiment in target practice this season.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 17, 1904.

The Reading Club met for a "Love Feast" and annual business meeting on Thursday afternoon, May 12, at the house of Mrs. Larned, the president. The following ladies were elected officers for the coming year: president, Mrs. Patrick; vice-president, Mrs. Tillman, secretary, Mrs. Henry Jervey.

Gen. and Mrs. Mills received the guests at the officers' hop on Friday evening. Monsignor O'Keefe and Bishop Talbot were among the distinguished guests who congratulated the new Brigadier General. A full representation of the garrison marked the occasion, and the hop was more than usually enjoyable. A large cadet hop on Saturday evening in Cullum hall brought the day very pleasantly to a close.

In the afternoon the baseball game with Yale was the center of attraction for hosts of visitors. The result of the game was a score of 7-1 in favor of the visiting team. The following were the West Point players: Winston, c.f.; Whipple, i.f.; Hackell, c.; Craina, 3d b.; Graves, 1st b.; Rockwell, r.f.; Herring, a.s.; Gardner, 2d b.; Albright, p.

The baseball game on Wednesday of this week, May 18, will be played with the Fordham team. The game on Saturday will be played with the Navy nine at Annapolis.

On Sunday morning Bishop Talbot addressed a large congregation at the services in Memorial Hall. In the afternoon at 3.30, the Bishop administered the rite of confirmation. While here he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Davis.

The Superintendent and Mrs. Mills have issued invitations for a reception to the members of the Board of Visitors, on Friday afternoon, May 20, the day on which they are to assemble.

The cadets will start for St. Louis on Saturday, May 28. The annual examinations will begin May 22. The graduating exercises of the first class will take place Wednesday, June 15. The summer encampment will be established on June 16, and will be called "Camp Forse," in honor of the memory of Major Albert Gallatin Forse of the class of 1865, who, while commanding the 2d Squadron of the 1st U.S. Cavalry, was killed in action July 1, 1866, at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., May 18, 1904.

Companies L and K left last week for target practice at Fort Niagara, N.Y. Capt. L. W. Jordan and Harold L. Jackson, Lieuts. Ralph B. Lister and Henry M. Fales accompanied them.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Upton gave a charming dinner on Wednesday evening. The table had a center-piece of daffodils. The guests included Major and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Wittichell and Miss Miller of Lockport, N.Y., Mr. Sellers and Mr. Torney.

Mrs. Norton Strong, Miss Strong and Miss Kathleen Strong of Baltimore, Md., were the guests last week of Mrs. D. D. Mitchell of the post. They left on Saturday for Detroit. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson of Fort Niagara, was the guest of Mrs. Terry of Delaware avenue one day last week.

The International Convention of the Y.M.C.A. brought many visitors to Buffalo, and incidentally to Fort Porter. On Saturday morning the post put on its best bib and tucker for a visit from Miss Helen Gould and party. They were greeted by Companies I and M, with Captains Upton and Buffington in command, and escorted to the Castle, where Major and Mrs. Bell held an informal reception. Miss Gould charmed everyone by the sweet graciousness of her manner. The day before, the enlisted men at the post sent Miss Gould five dozen roses and she wore some of them in her corsage, and expressed herself as being greatly touched at this graceful attention from the soldiers. As the party left the grounds the men gave three hearty cheers for Miss Gould. Among the interesting guests present was Cadet Calvin E. Titus of West Point, who rose to fame when he climbed over the wall at the siege of Pekin. He is averse to publicity, but at the Y.M.C.A. convention, he received an ovation at Convention Hall. Major and Mrs. Bell entertained him at luncheon.

Rear Admiral Higginson has been a guest here this week, and delivered an able address at Convention Hall on Friday evening. Major George Bell, Jr., Capt. Hallock Buffington and Upton, and Lieut. F. F. Jewett, together with 42 of the enlisted men who are members of the Y.M.C.A., attended the meeting. Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th Inf., has also been in town. Capt. L. S. Upton and Lieut. H. M. Fales, in company with Capt. G. G. Shephard of the 5th Separate Company, N.O.N.Y., of Niagara Falls, acted as judges at the prize drill of the 74th Regiment, in their armory, on Tuesday evening.



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St. Louis.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba**

MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on  
July 21st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who  
worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-  
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation  
fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary  
and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.Greatly to the disappointment of the Massachusetts  
Naval Militia, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has  
approved the recommendation of the Bureau of Ordnance,  
referred to in another column, that the Vesuvius be fit-  
ted out as a torpedo cruiser, and has signed orders for  
her dispatch to the navy yard, Washington, there to be  
properly repaired and equipped. In his recommendation  
to the Secretary, Admiral Converse calls attention to the  
fact that the Bureau of Ordnance has for some time con-  
sidered the advisability of fitting this ship with sub-  
merged torpedo tubes, and if practicable over-water  
tubes, that she may be used as a torpedo training ship  
for officers and men. The necessity for this work is ob-  
vious. The present system, or want of system, is expen-  
sive and inexpedient, resulting in the loss of torpedoes  
and improper handling of the torpedo machinery and  
fittings. The Vesuvius is to have her pneumatic guns  
removed and two submerged torpedo tubes substituted.  
The weight will be about the same in both cases.The 29th Infantry, which arrived in San Francisco  
this week from the Philippines, will be stationed as fol-  
lows: Headquarters, band and five companies at Fort  
Douglas, Utah; one battalion at Fort Bliss, Tex.; two  
companies at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and one company at  
Whipple Barracks, Ariz. The stations of all the units  
of the regiment in detail will be found in our table of  
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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

**SOME WAR FACTS.**Under the heading of "Fearful Loss of Life in Yalu  
Battle," the Philadelphia Press says: "According to  
the reports of the number killed and wounded at the re-  
cent battle of the Yalu it was perhaps the bloodiest en-  
gagement of all history, when the number of engaged is  
considered. The total loss in killed in the three days'  
fighting at Gettysburg in the Civil War was 5,662, and  
about 175,000 men were engaged. The losses on both  
sides at the Yalu battle are reported to be between 5,000  
and 6,000 men. The number of men engaged at the out-  
side estimate could not have exceeded 50,000. That  
would show a loss of 10 per cent., as compared with 3½  
per cent. at Gettysburg. But the guns now used are  
much more deadly than those in use at Gettysburg."The total actually engaged at Gettysburg was in  
round numbers about 160,000, and the losses all told  
were over 30 per cent. of the whole, the killed and  
wounded numbering 20 per cent. As given by the  
Comte de Paris, an impartial observer, the figures are as  
follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Union . . . .	2,834	13,709	6,643	23,186
Rebel . . . .	2,665	12,599	7,464	22,728
Totals . .	5,499	26,308	14,107	45,914

The Count estimates that Meade had in the field 82-  
000 men, and Lee's total was 60,000, his cavalry being  
absent. The Century, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil  
War," gives 162,000 as the total.At Stone River during our Civil War the brigade of  
Regulars lost 31 per cent. in killed and wounded, the  
16th Infantry losing 53 per cent. The two Regular bri-  
gades of Ayres's Division at Gettysburg had 42 per  
cent. killed and wounded, one-half of the officers  
in Burbank's brigade being in this list. The 26th  
North Carolina regiment of the Confederate Army  
lost at Gettysburg 75 per cent. in killed and wounded,  
and the 1st Minnesota 82 per cent. The 1st Texas at  
Antietam, the bloodiest battle of the war, lost in this  
way 82.3 per cent., and the 141st Pennsylvania 75.7 per  
cent.Estimated by casualties, the affair of the Yalu was not  
a serious battle. There were nearly fifty battles of some  
2,000 engagements during our Civil War in which the  
losses were heavier; in some cases fifteen times as great.  
The percentages of losses in killed and wounded in various  
great battles previous to the introduction of the present  
improved small arms and artillery have been as follows:  
1758, Zarnsdorf, Prussians 33.3 per cent, Russians 42.9;  
1759, Kunersdorf, Russians and Austrians 22.1, Prus-  
sians 43.4; 1800, Marengo, French 16.5, Austrians 23.2;  
1807, Eylau, French 21.4, Russians 27.7; 1809, Aspern,  
Austrian 30.6, French 46.8; 1812, Borodino, French 18.4,  
Russians 31; 1813, Leipzig, Allies 16.2, French 26.3;  
1815, Waterloo, Allies 15.2, French 33.2; 1854, Inkermann,  
Allies 23.6, Russians 24.4; 1870, Mars-la-Tour,  
Germans 22.4, French 9.4; Gravelotte, Germans 10,  
French 6. We take these figures from that most pains-  
taking German work on war statistics, "Die Zahl im  
Kriege." The names of battles are German. We select  
the engagements showing the largest percentage of cas-  
ualties.So far from an increase in the deadliness of battles as  
the result of the use of more effective weapons the result  
is exactly the contrary. This is shown by a comparison  
of the figures of the Franco-German War with those of  
an earlier date. It was shown also in the Boer War and  
will, we believe, be further shown in the present war.  
The guns used at the Yalu were apparently much less  
deadly than those employed during our Civil War, the  
report being that most of the wounded Japanese will  
soon return to duty. In our war and in the Franco-Prus-  
sian War the number that died of their wounds was



over sixty per cent. of the number killed in battle. The heaviest losses in single organizations of the German Army during the war with France was 45.6 per cent. killed and wounded in the Schuetzen Battalion, one thousand strong and 37.6 per cent. in the 16th Infantry, 3,000 strong, at Mars-la-Tour. Compare these figures with those given above, 75 per cent. and 82 per cent. in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War where most of the troops were armed with the old large caliber muzzle-loaders.

The scientific conduct of war, in the sense in which the civilian understands the term, where professional skill and laboratory processes are to overcome military knowledge and skill, is a creation of the imagination, quite as much as the wonderful inventions which are supposed to point to the destruction of war itself, as well as of the armies of the aliens. Discipline and alertness, promptness of movement and skill in concentration and combination—these are still, as they always have been, the controlling factors. The Japanese are succeeding, in part because, being unhampered by tradition and the conservatism of custom, they have been more quick to adapt themselves to the new conditions modern weapons have created. In addition to this they made ample preparation in advance and at the moment that suited them forced a war upon an unready and over-confident antagonist. Perhaps in the end the Russians may "drop to the game" and be able to change conditions.

Similarly our Civil War was forced upon this country by men who had been expecting it and took advantage of the condition of wretched unpreparedness in which the authorities of the United States found themselves. The National defenses along the frontier from the Rio Grande to the Potomac were seized and all Southern territory taken possession of, except that of the border States in which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed during four bitter years of war. In the end, however, the contest was decided in favor of the antagonist having the greatest resources in men and treasure. True, the North had the advantage of the control of the sea which is now in the hands of the Japanese, but the war in the Far East is not over; indeed we are apparently in only its opening stage. The crossing of the Yalu is the Bull Run of the campaign, except that in this case only one side became demoralized and not both, as on that distressful day of July 21, 1861, when the most childish ignorance of the art of conducting war was displayed by both sides. Time cannot efface the blush that mingles the cheek of every American soldier when he thinks of it. The losses at Bull Run were, it is interesting to note, about the same as those at the Yalu.

And in the face of a world in arms; in spite of the lesson we are receiving from the Far East of the value of exact training and thorough preparation for war, it is precisely to the condition of things as they existed in 1861, that Mr. John S. Williams, M.C., from Mississippi, would return us if he could have his way. What he has said on the subject is either a poor exhibition of dogmatism or an illustration of the delusion existing in some civilian minds that we can escape war by refusing to make any preparation for war. Another civilian delusion is that the adoption of universal military service—which England is on the verge of and which is certain to come in this country unless we adopt in place of it universal military training as Switzerland has done—and the growth of great military establishments necessarily tends to war. France and Germany have had no war except their usual predatory campaigns against the Asiatics and Africans, since 1871, and the Italians none since 1870, the longest period since the opening of the nineteenth century during which these nations have kept the peace. Meanwhile it has been England and America with their volunteer services who have been at war.

#### WAR CORRESPONDENTS AS SPIES.

Whether Russia has renounced her recently declared purpose to treat as spies newspaper correspondents captured while operating wireless telegraphy within the zone of war in the Far East, or whether the present doubt as to her attitude is due to the fact that she has not yet captured any correspondent, are matters of speculation. It is quite likely, however, that any enforcement of the drastic policy which she has announced, would be followed at the close of the war by international negotiations looking to a clear and binding definition of the rights and privileges of war correspondents. So far as the United States is concerned, the attitude of our Government on this question is perfectly simple and consistent. The "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, and issued as General Orders, No. 100, April 24, 1863, provide that "citizens who accompany an army for whatever purpose, such as sutlers, editors or reporters of journals, or contractors, if captured, may be made prisoners of war and detained as such," not as spies. That code prevailed during the Civil War and was adopted by the Brussels Session of the Institute of International Law in 1870, and generally speaking, it is recognized by civilized nations. It was virtually affirmed by The Hague Conference in which Russia took the initiative, and for her to repudiate it now, even on the ground that the use of wireless telegraphy in the transmission of news has introduced a new factor into the problem, would be little less than an act of bad faith which other nations would probably resent.

War correspondents, described by Lord Wolseley as

"unavoidable evils," become more and more troublesome to military commanders with every advance in the collection and transmission of news, but it must be admitted that they have so far been held in close restraint by both Russia and Japan without any visible need for treating them as spies. Even in the Civil War they were the cause of dire vexation to commanding officers in the field. Sherman was frequently obliged to restrain their activities, and one of their number, who started with him on the Georgia campaign, was sent North for saying in a letter to his paper that the Federal line extended from Nashville to Huntsville. Hooker was subjected to so much annoyance by the anonymous publication of letters written by correspondents accompanying his troops, that he issued an order requiring all correspondents to attach their names to their communications, and McClellan complained that correspondents were giving information to the enemy by publishing letters concerning the position and movements of his forces in violation of orders. So early indeed as August 1861, McClellan and a number of correspondents following his campaign agreed that nothing from the front should be published that might give aid and comfort to the enemy. The war correspondent of to-day has to be reckoned with. The people want news, and he is bound to do his utmost to get it for them, but no matter how troublesome he may be, civilized nations will hardly go to the extreme of treating him as a spy so long as he confines himself to his own legitimate field.

#### HARDSHIPS OF THE MARINE BAND.

One rarely witnesses a more striking example of the tyranny of trades unionism than is presented in the following resolution adopted by the American Federation of Musicians at its recent convention in New York: "That the American Federation of Musicians shall not admit to membership musicians enlisted in the United States Army and Navy, and that whenever a member of the American Federation of Musicians enlists in the United States Army or Navy, his membership in any local of the American Federation of Musicians shall cease." The doctrine here enunciated is that a citizen of the United States belonging to a labor organization forfeits certain of his rights when he enters the service of his country. If a union of musicians may proscribe a member for enlisting in the Army or Navy, a union of carpenters, or of bakers, or tailors, or horse-shoers may enforce the same principle against its members, the result being to forfeit the rights of a man whose sole offense is that he has joined the military service. Another instance of this tyrannical policy occurred a few months ago in San Francisco. A military band stationed at the Presidio was engaged to play at a civilian celebration and several civilian bands also under contract for the same affair declared that they would not play if the military band were allowed to take part, the objection being that the latter was a non-union organization. Thereupon the military band offered to join the union, but its application was rejected on the ground that as its members were in the military service, they were not eligible to membership! The intolerant spirit manifest in these two cases serves to explain the action of President Roosevelt with regard to the Marine Band. Members of that organization have hitherto taken places temporarily in the orchestras at the various theaters in Washington to fill unexpected vacancies, but on representation by the local union of musicians, the President has ordered that no member of the Band shall take the place of any civilian member of an orchestra who has been dismissed on account of a labor dispute.

This action of the President may be necessary, but it seems to put the musicians in the position of being forbidden to work as non-union men when they are excluded from the fellowship of the unions, so that they are practically excluded from taking the outside engagements that enable them to work for the Government at low wages.

In the course of a noteworthy article in the United Service Magazine of London on "The True Interest of Great Britain in the War Between Russia and Japan," the author, Capt. C. Ross of the Distinguished Service Order of the British Army, holds that it is not to the interest of Great Britain that Russia should suffer a decisive defeat nor that she should gain a decisive victory. True British interest, according to Captain Ross, requires that Russia shall find ample employment for her energies in the Far East for many years to come, and that that will be most surely accomplished if Russia retains possession of Manchuria with Port Arthur, with Japan in possession of Korea. Captain Ross then enters upon a comparative analysis of the political, territorial and commercial tendencies of the great powers from which he concludes that Germany, of all the great nations of the world, is the only one whose interest and ambition demand the downfall of the British Empire and that with her habitually offensive strategy she will do her utmost to obtain the assistance of an ally in order to strike a decisive blow at as early a date as possible. It is pointed out that Great Britain has but little to fear from Russian aggression; that Japan's welfare lies in the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance; that France with her unabated resolve to regain Alsace and Lorraine, is turning more and more toward a solid relationship with her British neighbors, and finally that it is every day becoming less likely that any issue will arise between England and the United States which cannot be

settled by arbitration. It is Germany alone that Captain Ross regards with suspicion, and he insists that there can be only one opinion as to the correct strategic course for Great Britain to adopt. Germany cannot, single-handed, attack Great Britain before 1912, but every day's latitude granted to her in which to perfect her arrangements and to strengthen her navy is "one more nail hammered into the coffin of the British Empire." "Germany," says Captain Ross, "is an unscrupulous nation, directed by the scientist and gains its objects by war." He therefore urges Great Britain to seek an offensive and defensive alliance with France, to introduce some system of compulsory military service and to "attack Germany as soon as possible as the only safe means of defense."

Because of the recent publication in the daily press of reports to the effect that the Chinese Government was desirous of obtaining the services of a large number of American military officers for the Chinese Army, the Chinese legation at Washington has found it necessary to announce officially that the report is entirely groundless and that there is no opening for foreign officers in the military establishment of the Flowery Kingdom. It is also stated at the legation that a man calling himself General English who has appeared in various western cities of the United States trying to engage former officers of the American volunteer forces for service in China has no authority to do anything of the kind, but that he is an agent of a secret society whose object is to overthrow the present Chinese dynasty. The publication of the newspaper reports concerning his mission has brought to the Chinese Minister in Washington a flood of letters from persons seeking commissions in the imperial army and making inquiries as to the rank and pay which they might reasonably expect. The invariable reply is that while China in time of need would probably not object to the presence of American officers in her army, there is at present no room for them and that consequently their offers must be respectfully declined. Obviously, therefore, if anybody has organized a scheme to Americanize the Chinese army, it will have to be indefinitely postponed.

Army orders are now being signed as "official" by the Military Secretary, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth. It has not been definitely determined, it is understood, just how the duties of the newly created department will be divided between Generals Ainsworth and Hall, but there is some reason to believe that for the present, at least General Hall will continue to exercise supervision over all matters relating to the commissioned personnel of the Army. The work of consolidating the various clerical divisions of the old Adjutant General's Office is progressing under the direction of General Ainsworth. There is some reason for the belief that Col. H. P. McCain will come to Washington and be stationed at the War Department as one of General Ainsworth's assistants.

Another example of the pernicious misunderstanding too common among the judges of civil courts, that the United States Navy is conducted as a reformatory institution, is reported from the city of Cleveland, where a young man convicted of burglary has been set free on condition that he shall enlist in the naval service. Every man worthy to sit on the bench should know that the Navy has no room for criminals, that it is neither a penal nor a reformatory institution and that the first requirements for admission to its ranks are clean characters, correct habits, manliness and strict obedience to authority.

Learning that boys and young men up to 18 in the British Navy are still subjected to flogging, the Committee of the Humanitarian League have requested that the Admiralty give them permission to take photographs of the punishment, stating that it is their intention to placard the walls of London and the chief seaport towns with the pictures to enlighten the public on the subject. It might be well for the Admiralty to suggest that the Humanitarians should furnish one of their own number as the subject of the flogging in which case the stripes would, no doubt, be well laid on.

Although there has been no official expression on the subject, a high official of the Navy Department, talking informally and quite unofficially, this week expressed the positive belief that Capt. S. C. Lemly will be renominated to succeed himself as Judge Advocate General of the Navy upon the expiration of his tour of duty in June, the administration of his office having been most satisfactory to the Department.

Quiet now prevails in San Domingo and Hayti, but the Navy Department is naturally very skeptical regarding the permanence of this condition of affairs and it has been decided to maintain an adequate force of warships in Dominican waters throughout the summer. The Detroit has gone over to Guantanamo to coal but will return forthwith. The Newport, which is en route, and the Bancroft at Pensacola will get under way as soon as their repairs are completed.

After July 1, 1904, we shall be unable to furnish back numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of an earlier date than that of July 1, 1903. Those desiring back numbers to complete files should send their orders without delay.



### RETIRED OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.

President Roosevelt on May 20 returned to the War Department a list of Civil War veterans on the retired list eligible for promotion, one grade under the provisions of the Army Appropriation act. The President has directed that the recess commissions be given all the officers with the exception of the thirty-one who were placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service. The cases of these latter officers are to be held in abeyance until the return of Secretary Taft, but indications are that the President will not give them appointments on the ground that they do not come within the provisions of the act. Recess commissions will be immediately made out at the Military Secretary's office, and will be sent to the President for his signature. All of them will be dated from April 23, 1904, the date of the passage of the act. It is generally understood that Secretary Taft takes the same view expressed by Judge Advocate General Davis, that the law cannot be made to apply to those officers who were placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service. In our issue of March 12 we published the official list, as it then stood, of the retired officers eligible for promotion under the Senate amendment to the Army bill. This amendment, as it was finally adopted and became law, excluded officers retired at their own request after thirty years' service and included officers retired with advanced rank or promoted for the purpose of retirement. The following names should be added to the JOURNAL list for the reasons stated:

Colonels to be brigadier generals: Isaac S. Catlin and Theophilus F. Rodenbough, retired with advanced rank. Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: Thomas Shea and Robert Avery, retired with advanced rank.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: John Murphy, given advanced rank with a view to retirement, and William W. Gilbert, retired since March 12.

Captains to be majors: James D. Nickerson (mis-spelled "Nicholson"), Wellington G. Sprague, Frederick O. Von Schirach, John M. Hoag, Richard W. Tyler, William P. Atwell, George E. Judd, Jacob W. Keller, William R. Bourne, and Dillard H. Clark, retired with advanced rank. First lieutenants to be captains: Sidney E. Clark, Charles W. Keyes, retired with advanced rank. Since the publication of our list on March 12 the following officers who would have been eligible for promotion under the law have died: Colonel Cochran, Captains De Hanne and MacGowan.

We give below a list of officers found upon examination for promotion to be incapacitated for service, by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, and retired under the act of October 1, 1890, with advanced rank of one grade. Judge Advocate General Davis, in his opinion on the subject of promotion of retired officers, which we published May 7, expressed doubt as to whether these officers come within the operation of the statute, but suggested that as this class of officers is a highly meritorious one their names be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, to the end that the doubt might be settled. There are thirty-one officers in this class, as follows:

Ferdinand E. DeCourcy, Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Gaines Lawson, Henry F. Brewerton, L. E. Campbell, William M. Waterbury, John R. Brinkle, Edward G. Mathey, James N. Morgan, George W. Crabb, Edmund K. Russell, Henry M. Kendall, Edward L. Randall, Thomas Sharp, Washington I. Sanborn, George W. H. Stouch, Henry P. Ritzius, James M. Burns, William H. Kell, Robert M. Rogers, John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler, Edward Lynch, Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, Christopher W. Harrold, Lewis Merriam, William M. Williams, John H. Gifford, Edward I. Grumley.

The publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 7th of the list of officers of the Army in active service "who will be eligible after June 1, 1904, for retirement with the advance of grade under the act of April 23, 1904, by reason of forty years' service or having attained sixty-two years of age," has caused some misunderstanding. This list was complete so far as it went, and especial stress should have been laid upon the words "after June 1, 1904." To make the matter clear, however, we give here the names on the additional list prepared by the War Department of the officers in active service who will be eligible "by June 1, 1904," for retirement with an advance of grade, under the act of April 23, 1904, by reason of forty years' service or having attained 62 years of age. These are: Cols. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q.M. Dept.; Charles Smart, Med. Dept.; Charles R. Suter, Garrett J. Lydecker, Amos Stickney, Oswald H. Ernst, David P. Henp and William A. Jones, Corps of Engrs.; John R. McGinness, Frank H. Phipps, John Pitman, Ord. Dept.; Edward E. Wood, Prof. Mil. Acad.; Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav.; Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav.; Charles Morton, 7th Cav.; Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav.; William Ennis, George S. Grimes, Benjamin K. Roberts, Henry W. Hubbell, Anthony W. Vogdes, Frank Thorp, and Louis V. Caziare, Art. Corps; Constant Williams, 26th Inf.; Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf.; John W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf.; Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf.; Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf.; Butler D. Price, 16th Inf.; John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf.; James Regan, 9th Inf., and Henry P. Ray, 4th Inf.

Lieut. Cols. Crosby P. Miller and John McE. Hyde, Q.M. Dept.; Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept.; Clinton B. Sears, Charles F. Powell, Richard L. Hoxie and William L. Marshall, Corps of Engrs.; Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept.; John Tweedale, Mil. Sec. Dept.; Samuel L. Woodward, 7th Cav.; Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav.; Peter Leary, jr., Alex. D. Schenck, Sedgwick Pratt, Oliver E. Wood and Edward Davis, Art. Corps; James E. Macklin, 3d Inf.; Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Lorenzo W. Cook, 26th Inf.

Majors John D. C. Hoskins, Art. Corps; John L. Bullis, Jerome A. Watrous and Seymour Howell, Pay Dept.; Charles W. Hobbs and Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps.

Cpts. Theodore Sternberg, Q.M. Dept.; Otto Becker, Pay Dept.

Chaplains George Robinson, 1st Inf.; Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf.

### COMPLIMENTS FOR OUR ORDNANCE CORPS.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Rock Island, Ill., May 9, 1904.

The Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army,

Sir: I would report that on Sunday evening, May 1, an extensive fire occurred in some lumber yards in the adjacent city of Moline which at one time, in consequence of the high wind then prevailing, threatened to extend to factories in the vicinity.

2. The mayor of Moline, besides requesting assistance from the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, also asked

for such aid from this arsenal as could be rendered. In compliance with his request I sent the steam fire engine, a hose cart and a number of men from the detachment. They seem to have been able to render efficient service for two factories have expressed in writing their thanks and the city council of Moline has transmitted to me resolutions of which copy is herewith.

3. The letters of thanks and these resolutions have of course been communicated to the detachment and expressions of thanks for the appreciation of the services the detachment were able to render have been communicated to the authors thereof. Respectfully,

S. E. BLUNT.

Lieut. Col., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., Commanding.

Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut. Col., Ord. Dept., U.S.A.,

Dear Sir: At the last regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Moline, Ill., held May 2, 1904, the following, among other proceedings, were had:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the City Council of the city of Moline, in council assembled, be extended in behalf of the city to the fire departments of the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, and to Col. S. E. Blunt, commanding Rock Island Arsenal, for the very prompt, efficient and inestimable service rendered at the disastrous conflagration, which occurred in the city on Sunday evening, May 1, and

"Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the city, and copy of the same be sent to each, same to be signed by the mayor and city clerk, and the seal of the city attached."

In witness whereof we, the mayor and city clerk, have hereunto set our names and affixed the corporate seal of said city this sixth day of May, A.D., 1904.

C. P. SKINNER, Mayor,  
CHAS. G. CARLSON, City Clerk.

### EFFECTS OF MODERN NAVAL GUNFIRE.

Highly interesting testimony as to the conditions which prevail on modern warships in the hour of battle, together with some important information concerning the effects of gunfire on such vessels, is given in a communication transmitted to the Surgeon General of the Navy by Surg. Henry D. Wilson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S. S. Vicksburg. After the Russian cruiser Variag was disabled by the Japanese at Chemulpo Dr. Wilson went on board of her to tender medical assistance, and his observations are set forth in the following communication:

"Immediately after the Russian cruiser Variag had returned from the fight with the Japanese fleet, and had anchored, I was directed by the captain of this ship to go on board and offer to do anything possible in assisting to take care of the wounded. The Russian commander accepted the offer and requested me to go below where the wounded were being carried. The medical officers from the French, English and Italian ships were on board at work, they having arrived before me as their ships were anchored much nearer the Russian."

"On deck were most of the dead as they had been instantly killed at the guns, below the wounded were being carried; each medical officer selecting a convenient place to dress them. It was impracticable to do more than apply dressing of a most temporary nature as there were so many cases needing immediate attention, and also it was not known but that the Japanese would resume the fight at any time as the Russian ship had not surrendered when she returned to the inner harbor. The greater percentage of the wounds were of a serious nature as all had been caused by the explosion of large shells from eight to ten inches. Of the wounds dressed, nearly all were in the lower extremities, which is accounted for by the fact that while many were hit in various parts of the body, the pieces of shell, etc., were so large as to cause death whenever they struck the body or head."

"No attempt was made to perform operations, and as soon as dressings were applied the wounded were put in boats and taken to some of the foreign ships as the Russian captain intended to leave his ship and sink her. I offered to send any wounded on board the U.S.S. Zafiro, which was in port, as the commanding officer of the Vicksburg had directed me to proffer her services for the wounded. The offer was declined by both the captain and the executive officer, they informing me there was sufficient room on the other warships. Many of the wounded died later from the operations and from the direct effects of the wounds, as the parts were so damaged as to make an operation absolutely hopeless."

"The Russian ship has as good if not better sick bay accommodations than the average vessel, but it was totally inadequate to the call made upon it. I think the engagement showed that it will be impossible to attend the wounded during an engagement between modern ships, unless the number of medical attendants is tremendously increased. With the present allowance the wounded would be obliged to take entire care of themselves until the fight was over. In this battle the ships were from 3,000 to 7,000 yards apart, and actual firing not lasting over twenty-five minutes, yet over one hundred men were disabled. It must also be taken into consideration that here the main battery only was used, the ships not being hit once by rapid-fire projectiles."

### OUR WARSHIPS IN CHINA.

In the forthcoming volume on "Foreign Relations for 1904," from the State Department, appears interesting correspondence between Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, late commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, and Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Peking, regarding the right of American warships to visit Chinese ports other than those specifically declared by treaty to be open. It appears that Minister Conger, upon the receipt of a protest from the Chinese Government against the visit of the gunboat Villalobos to Nan-chang, on Poyang lake, called the matter to the attention of Rear Admiral Evans, intimating that he too doubted the propriety of such action. Previous to this the Taotai of Kiukiang had protested on the ground that "bad men" inhabited that section. The State Department has sided with Rear Admiral Evans and Secretary Hay has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to that effect.

Upon receiving Admiral Evans's first communication, stating that he had approved the action of the commander of the Villalobos in visiting the Americans in the Yangtse valley, Mr. Conger wrote to Admiral Evans as follows: "I shall be pleased to have you point out to me the provisions of the treaty which give our gunboats the right to go wherever they please in the interior of the Empire, except on rivers leading to open ports."

"In reply," writes Admiral Evans in characteristic fashion to the Minister, "I have to inform you that

whereas there may be no express stipulation in our various treaties with China covering entirely the matter to which you refer, and I may be therefore unable to point out any specific paragraph granting this general authority, yet I consider that the clause embodied in our treaty which grants to us the same or equal rights as may be granted to any other country, in short, the 'most favored nation' clause, covers my action in authorizing our gunboats to cruise in the same manner and through the same waters as are allowed by China to the armed vessels of other nations; and in this connection I have to state that the Poyang lake and neighboring waters have been, for some time past, visited by the gunboats of various other nationalities, very probably, I presume, for the same purposes for which our vessels have visited those waters and apparently with the sanction of the Chinese authorities. If China grants or does not object to the visits of these vessels we have the same rights and can justly claim the same privileges."

"I consider it my duty to watch over and protect the lives and property of the citizens of our country who may be in China, engaged in any lawful pursuit, and if the Chinese Government permits our people to engage in business or reside elsewhere than at treaty ports, it is incumbent upon me to keep informed so far as possible of their welfare, and if at any time the Chinese authorities maltreat them or fail to give them adequate protection for life and property, which you know is frequently the case, it becomes my duty instantly and unhesitatingly to send such armed force as may be at my disposal and give the protection necessary."

Admiral Evans then sent these instructions to the commanding officer of the Villalobos: "You will, if occasion offers, inform the Taotai who wrote the letter protesting to the Consul General against your vessel that his objections will not receive your consideration and that if he thinks the people of the Poyang district are 'bad men' that such a reason is the greater cause for more frequent visits and more careful inspections of our interests by our armed vessels, and that these visits will be continued in the future as in the past. You are also authorized to inform the Taotai, should occasion offer, and any other Chinese officials who may raise objections of this character, that our gunboats are always amply provided for dealing with 'bad men' and that should there be any indication to pay other than proper respect to American life and property on the part of these men they will be dealt with immediately and that the gunboats will, without further instructions, administer severe and lasting punishment."

"It is expected that the Taotai and other officials of China will suppress all disorder and give ample protection to the lives and property of Americans, but if these officials fail so to do the question of adequate and proper protection will be taken in hand by our gunboats. In order to satisfy ourselves that the various local officials are properly affording protection, our gunboats will continue to navigate the Poyang lake and the various other inland waters of China wherever Americans may be and where by treaty with China they are authorized to engage in business or reside for the purpose of spreading the gospel."

It was later learned that the Chinese officials at Nan-chang refused to call on the commander of the Villalobos when his ship visited that port.

### LAUNCH OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

The U.S. battleship Rhode Island, constructed by the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, was launched at Quincy, Mass., May 17. It had been intended to launch the boat April 30, but the strike which began a week before that time necessitated the calling in of the invitations sent out. The launching was consequently reduced to a formal business proposition. The Rhode Island was not named by Miss Maud K. Wetmore, daughter of U.S. Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, as had been arranged for. The sponsor was Mrs. F. C. Dumaine, of Concord, Mass., the wife of one of the company's directors.

Owing to the existing labor troubles the yards were closed to sightseers, but this did not prevent thousands from getting a good view of the launching from many vantage points along both shores of the Weymouth Fore River. The immense craft went down the ways with great momentum and the hawsers and chains arranged on the sides to check her finally snapped like pieces of twine. The result was that the Rhode Island went further across the river than was anticipated, and her stern backed into the edge of a mud bank. She was pulled off later without injury, as she rested easily in her mud cradle.

Among those on the launching stand with Mrs. Dumaine were Mr. F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Company, and Mrs. Bowles; Mrs. H. G. Smith, wife of General Manager H. G. Smith; Mrs. George H. Brown and the wives of some of the directors of the company, Lieut. R. N. Watt, Commander Scribner and Lieutenant Burrage, U.S.N., and Mayor Charles E. Howe, of Lowell.

The general dimensions and chief characteristics of the vessel are: Length on load water line, 435 feet; breadth, extreme, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; trial displacement, 14,948 tons; mean draft at trial displacement, 23 feet 9 inches; greatest draft, full load, 26 feet.

The Rhode Island will be propelled by twin-screws driven by two 4-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse power, and her contract speed is 19 knots. The steam will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch, by 24 Niclausse water-tube boilers. She will carry four 12-inch guns, forty feet in length, mounted by pairs in balanced turrets, one turret being located forward of the superstructure, and the other aft. Of her eight 8-inch guns, 45 calibers in length, four will be mounted by pairs in turrets, superposed upon the 12-inch turrets above mentioned, and four in two broadside turrets slightly forward of amidships. There will be a broadside battery on the gun deck of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, fifty calibers in length, mounted six on each side. The secondary battery will consist of twelve 3-inch rapid-firing guns, twelve 3-pounder, semi-automatic, eight 1-pounder heavy automatic, two 30-caliber machine guns and six 30-caliber Colt automatic guns. The Rhode Island will also be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes.

She will be provided with a complete waterline belt of armor, 8 feet in width amidships, 11 inches thick at the top and 8 inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of 4 inches at the ends of the vessel. She will also have a casemate armored belt extending over about 245 feet of her length, of a uniform thickness of 6 inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at its after end to the bar-bette of the 12-inch turret by a 6-inch armored bulkhead and having at its forward end an armored bulkhead of



6 inches thickness extending from side to side, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted.

The barbets for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be 10 inches in thickness for that portion outside of the redoubt or citadel, reduced to 7 1/2 inches in thickness within. The turrets themselves will be protected by armor 12 inches in thickness. The 8-inch turrets will be protected by 6 inches of armor. From the bottom of the waterline armor belt there will rise a curved turtle-backed nickel-steel protective deck 1 1/2 inches thick on the flat, and 3 inches thick on the sloping sides. The use of wood will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battleships, and all woodwork above the protective deck, except deck plank, will be fireproofed.

#### FROM THE FAR EAST.

The most important news from the seat of war this week is contained in this despatch from the Japanese Vice Admiral, Togo:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved. On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says:

"At fourteen minutes past one in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved. The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Hatsuse was an English built battleship of 15,000 tons displacement, completed in 1900, and having an estimated speed of 19.11 knots. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, eight 3-pounders, and four 2 1/2-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, carried 1,100 tons of coal, and her crew numbered 741 men.

The Yoshino, launched in England in 1892, was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement, having an estimated speed of 23 knots with 15,000 i.h.p. Her armament consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes, her armored deck was 4 1/2 inches thick, and her gun positions were protected by shields 4 1/2 inches in thickness. Her speed was estimated to be 23 knots, her coal capacity was 1,000 tons, and her crew numbered 300 men.

The cruiser with which the Yoshino collided, the Kasuga, was formerly the Morino, purchased from Argentina in Italy, and taken by British officers, with the Nisshin, bought by Japan from Argentina and formerly the Rivadavia, to Japan just previous to the outbreak of the war.

The Japanese also report the loss of torpedo boat No. 48, and the despatch boat Miyako, blown up by Russian mines while engaged in clearing Kerr Bay on which Port Dalry is situated. The torpedo boat sank in seven minutes, seven men being killed and seven wounded. The wounded were picked up by boats from other vessels. The Miyako sank in twenty-two minutes. Two men were killed and twenty-two wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued. The Miyako was a cruiser of 1,800 tons displacement and 6,130 i.h.p., completed in 1901, and having an estimated speed of twenty knots.

The Japanese are in control of the Liaotung peninsula and are concentrating for an advance on Port Arthur, their line being within forty-five miles of that place, as reported in a despatch from Tokio dated May 19.

The Japanese are supposed to be advancing in separate columns to concentrate for an attack on the Russian forces gathering in the vicinity of Liaoyang, just south of Mukden. On their left are the roads leading from Newchwang and Liaotung Promontory, northeast through Liaoyang, which is seventy-five miles from Newchwang, and fifty more from Wiju. About 100 miles up the Yalu above Wiju is another road crossing the neutral territory between China and Korea by mule paths and thence on to Liaoyang, 150 miles from the Yalu. Farther to the north a mule trail runs from Moonson across the neutral territory to Mukden, 150 miles from Moonson. If the reports are correct that the Japanese are advancing in concentrating columns directed against Liaoyang and Mukden, they will force the Russians to either give battle near Mukden or undertake a disastrous retreat with the enemy operating on their line of communication. It is a very hazardous movement on the part of the Japanese against an enemy capable of showing any enterprise, but they must anticipate the reinforcement of the Russian army.

The Japanese are reported to be intrenching at Feng-Wang-Cheng, also called Fenghuang, and on our map Hien-hsing-shan. This is fifty miles east of Newchwang and about the same distance south of Liaoyang. It is sixty or seventy miles southwest of Pun-si-hu, the nearest point on the center line of advance with which the left is keeping in touch by strong patrols. It is believed that as soon as the weather permits the Japanese are likely to occupy Siu-Yen, which is important strategically owing to its situation at the junction of three important roads.

The Russian General Staff has received the following despatch from General Sakharoff under date of May 18:

"On the morning of May 17 detachments of the Japanese advance guard on the main road between Liaoyang and Tyhoumentsa retreated toward the Tehanzalin (Ohansialin?) Pass, and then evacuated Sellutchen, proceeding toward Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Japanese are constructing field works in the vicinity of Feng-Wang-Cheng. Japanese detachments, which formerly occupied the village of Itkoutchinda, twelve miles northwest of Taku-shan, have departed and Taku-shan also has been evacuated. There are small detachments of Japanese at Khondoukban and Luan-Miao, on the left bank of the Tayang River at Salitsaipudza. Small Japanese patrols appear from time to time in the vicinity of Suzan."

Heavy rains and snow which have fallen on the mountains seriously impeded the military movements. The roads in some places are almost impassable.

The Russians are experiencing great difficulty in protecting the railroad in their rear from the attacks of Japanese spies and their Chinese sympathizers who slip through the guard and set off their dynamite before they can be discovered. The task is entrusted to a separate corps of frontier guards, made up of fifty-five mounted squadrons, fifty-five foot companies and six batteries of artillery, altogether, 25,000 men. The road, which is 1,400 miles long, is divided into sections of thirty-three miles, each guarded by a detachment of troops, which is expected to patrol constantly. The Russians are prac-

tically operating in an enemies' country.

It is estimated that the Russian force in the fight at the Yalu numbered 20,000. The military correspondent of the London and New York Times says:

"To come to a study of the last engagement, it appears the Russian military fiasco was due to an indefinite plan of campaign. The first intention was not to dispute the passage of the Yalu seriously, but to withdraw to Feng-Wang-Cheng and force the Japanese to fight with bridges at their back. This, however, was suddenly changed to a determination to hold the right bank, and at the eleventh hour frenzied attempts were made to improve the position which had many natural defects. The result was that the Russians were caught in a state of transition.

"As a model of troop-leading the battle on the Yalu was a very brilliant affair, proving that the Japanese staff possesses military merit of the highest order. The men were also splendid, and the whole military machine worked like clockwork.

"Owing to the great preponderance of Japanese artillery and the appearance of heavy field guns on the battlefield, it is not possible to compare the merits of the rival gunners; but it is certain that the Japanese understand how to combine the action of infantry and guns and have the genius for battle very highly developed.

"Not the least admirable detail of the Japanese services is the pontoon train which performed such useful service. The Japanese pontoon is 24 feet long, 4 feet wide, and has a buoyancy of 5,500 pounds. It is divided into two halves, each of which can be used as a boat, while these again are divisible into three sections, two of which form a load for a pack animal. Thus roadless and mountainous country has no terrors for the Japanese pontooner, and some of us may recall with a shudder those enormous and ponderous barges which were dragged painfully about the valley of the Tugela by long teams of men, and may wonder what the Japanese attaché thought of the art of British war."

The latest figures of the casualties and captures on May 1 state that the Japanese losses were: Killed, 5 officers and 160 men; wounded, 29 officers and 666 men; total, 860.

The Japanese are giving the preference to common shell over shrapnel, as the casualties were much greater in proportion to the projectiles fired and the moral effect is much greater. The value of concentrated fire has also been illustrated. A despatch from Liao-yang, May 18, says: "The Russian army surgeons are praising the Japanese bullets. They inflict a small, clean wound, though they possess good stopping effect. Captain Vorobreff was struck by twenty bullets during the fighting at the Yalu River, but he survived and is expected to recover. Several gunners of the 3d Battery are convalescent, though their intestines were pierced. Minister Allen cabled the State Department from Seoul May 19 as follows: "The Korean Government by an imperial decree issued last night has annulled all treaties and agreements with the Russian Government. This annulment comprises the Yalu timber concessions."

In spite of the control of their government by Japan, the Korean feeling against the Japanese is reported to be assuming serious proportions. Lack of organization prevents the Koreans from adopting effective measures, but they are secretly embarrassing the Japanese by lending assistance to the Cossack detachments operating in northeast Korea, down to Gensan. These bands, with the co-operation of Koreans, it is added, have cut the telegraph line from Chemulpo to Ping-yang.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Major W. C. Dawson, Assistant Paymaster in the Marine Corps, stationed at Cavite, P.I., has requested an opinion from the Comptroller as to whether marine officers stationed at Cavite and for whom no Government quarters are available, and who are not actually serving "with troops," should be paid commutation of quarters. The Comptroller holds that to be on duty with troops it is not necessary that all the troops composing the organization should be at the same station; neither is it necessary that the officer should exercise a command over the troops. He calls attention to the fact that the paymaster and other staff officers have their duties in connection with the troops as line officers have. He is therefore of the opinion that marine officers stationed at brigade headquarters in the Philippines are not entitled to commutation of quarters.

In the case of Capt. J. F. Merry, now rear admiral, retired list, the Comptroller has rendered a decision which will be of importance to the entire Navy. Briefly, he holds that officers of the Navy serving in Guam after May 25, 1900, became entitled to ten per cent. additional pay by reason of the act of March 3, 1901. He says: "The act of May 26, 1900, provided ten per cent. additional pay to Army officers serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands and the territory of Alaska, thus including all the island possessions of the United States except Guam. It will be remembered that this was an Army appropriation act and it appears to have included all places outside the continental limits of the United States where the Army was serving. There was no Army station at Guam; that island has always been under the control of the naval authorities with a governor appointed from among the naval officers. This is the only reasonable explanation of its omission from the act of May 26, 1900; upon every other ground it should have been included; the same conditions as to the character of the service prevailed there as at the other places mentioned. It does not seem reasonable to say that Congress intended this increase to naval officers serving in Cuba at our very doors, and to withhold it from those serving thousands of miles away in mid-Pacific ocean at Guam."

#### FUEL AND QUARTERS ALLOWANCE.

San Diego, Cal., April 29, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the claim of a N.C. Staff Officer for quarters and fuel allowance, on which the Court of Claims entered a favorable judgment, but which decision the Government says is in conflict with former ones, would it not have been advisable to ask for the old rate of \$7.50 per month (claimed a few years ago), to benefit all of the retired men, and to take effect from date of passage of bill? There are many retired men who would be grateful to receive such an allowance.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

The Bureau of Navigation has decided that boatswains with six years' service, who according to the law are to be promoted to chief boatswain, shall go up as soon as examined and that these promotions shall date from the passage of the act.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Henry Shewcock, the sailor prisoner on board the U.S. S. Southern at Portsmouth, N.H., who valiantly rescued a fellow prisoner from drowning at the risk of his own life a few days ago, has been restored to duty by order of the Secretary of the Navy on the recommendation of Lieut. Commander Braunersreuther of the Southern.

The following candidates have passed the required examination for acting boatswains in the Navy: Frederick Meyer, Benjamin J. Greene, William E. Amato, James Glass, Charles F. Pine, Frank Miller, Patrick J. Kenny, John Davis, Gerald Ollif, Owen T. Hurdle, Alexander Hamilton, John Law, Hyman Richards, Andrew Madison, Joseph M. Kennedy, Frederick W. Metters, George E. McHugh and Arthur D. Warwick.

A race was pulled at Cavite, P.I., April 12, between the Albany's gig and the New Orleans' cutter. From the start the Albany steadily gained until about seven boat lengths ahead of her opponent. When within two hundred yards of the finish, the New Orleans closed the interval a little and the Albany crossed the line about five boat lengths ahead. The course was three miles.

Since leaving Pensacola, Fla., April 4, 1903, for the European and Asiatic stations, the crew of the San Francisco have been given an opportunity of visiting many lands and crowding into the short space of time an experience which is not the lot of everyone. She arrived at Cavite from Singapore, March 30, and sailed April 10 for Hong Kong to go in the drydock, as her bottom was well coated with barnacles and grass.

The U.S. training ship Topeka arrived at Newport, R. I., May 15, and took on a draft of boys from the training station for a cruise to the West Indies and back.

The Department has decided to detach the Monongahela from further duty in connection with the training system of the Navy and has directed that this vessel be detailed for store ship at Guantanamo. This will obviate the necessity for a storehouse ashore at that station, and at the same time will enable the officers on duty there to live on board ship avoiding all danger of malaria or fevers incident to the climate.

Acting under orders cabled to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, the Cincinnati has arrived at Chemulpo for purposes of observation and assistance. The Cincinnati relieves the Raleigh, which has sailed for Woonung, some twelve miles below Shanghai.

The Department is informed by cable from Guam of the departure of the Buffalo from that island on May 9, bound for Honolulu on her way to San Francisco, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and placed in good condition for sea before being added to the training squadron of the Pacific slope. The Buffalo has a fine record for speed and general efficiency, and has done an immense amount of cruising since her purchase by the Navy Department in 1898. The actual steaming radius of this vessel at ten knots an hour is 8,500 nautical miles. Leaving out of the account the latest battleships and cruisers of the Navy, the Buffalo is faster than any vessel of her size under the Stars and Stripes.

In addition to his duties as the first commandant of the new naval station at Guantanamo, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers, U.S.N., will be in command of the station ship, the Amphitrite. The first work to be undertaken will be test borings for a supply of fresh water for the station, and the installation of a coal depot for our ships in those waters. It is believed to be the intention of the Department to prepare Guantanamo for service as one of the important points off our Atlantic coast, and a great deal of preparatory work will be carried on during the current year.

Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley, U.S.N., who has been designated to command the submarine torpedo-boat Porpoise and assigned to duty in connection with submarine torpedo-boats, naval station, Narragansett bay, R.I., has given much attention to submarine warfare and will enter upon his new duties well fitted for the interesting course of experimental work which has been laid out for the submarines the coming summer. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Navy Department experiences a veritable embarrassment of riches in the selection of officers for this hazardous duty. Applications far in excess of requirements are constantly on file.

The Naval Inspection Board, which was on the Missouri on her final trial run, reports that after a forty-eight hour trip to sea everything was in first class condition and that the ship passed a successful test. The Missouri went into drydock at Newport News May 10, to remain several days undergoing repairs from the injuries received in her collision with the battleship Illinois.

Second Class Electrician Malte D. Brorstrom, 22 years old, on duty on the U.S. submarine boat Holland, has been authorized to take an examination for a commission in the marine corps for 2d lieutenant on June 15. His father, Paul Brorstrom, is a neighbor of President Roosevelt and resides at Great Neck, Long Island. The President took keen interest in the youth, whom he had known from childhood.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, executive officer of the Kentucky, will succeed Comdr. Alexander Sharp at the head of the division for enlisted men in the Bureau of Navigation. Commander Sharp is due for sea service, in command of a ship not yet determined upon. Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang will succeed Lieut. D. F. Sellers, Commander Sharp's assistant, who will be assigned to command of the torpedo destroyer Macdonough.

A board for the examination of carpenters for promotion to the grade of chief carpenter is to be ordered soon to meet at League Island, Pa.

The German cruisers Vineta, Gazelle, Falke and Panther will shortly visit Newport, R.I., from Port au Prince.

The British Admiralty has ordered a supply of kites to be tested for use of wireless telegraphy, photography and the conveyance of light parcels from ship to ship in heavy weather. It has also invited proposals from inventors of range-finders, large and small, for naval use. Full descriptions must be received before July 1, and the instruments for trial furnished for use within six months of the date of notification.

The Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Chacabuco have been sold to Charles R. Flint of New York. The contract price is \$3,150,000. Mr. Flint is understood to have undertaken to purchase the Capitan Prat within six weeks. The Esmeralda is an armored cruiser of 7,020 tons displacement and was built in England and completed in 1897. She has an armor belt six inches thick, has steel bulkheads and four and one-half inch shields to protect her heavy guns. Her armament consists of two 8-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, eight 12-pounders, and six small rapid-fire guns. Her speed is estimated at over 22 knots. The protected cruiser Chacabuco is of 4,500 tons displacement and was also built in England and completed in 1903. She has an armored



deck one and three-quarters to four and three-quarters inches thick. Her armament consists of two 8-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns, sixteen 1.8-inch guns, and three small rapid-fire guns. Her speed is estimated at 23 knots.

The first class armored cruiser Devonshire was launched from Chatham dockyard, England, April 30. She is 450 by 68 feet 6 inches, with 10,700 tons displacement, has Harveyized armor extending from four foot three inches below to six foot six inches above the water line and is to carry four 7.5-inch (14-ton) breech-loaders, mounted in circular barbettes, and six 6-inch quick-firing guns, four in casemates on the main deck and two in casemates on the upper deck; secondary armament twenty-seven smaller quick-firing and machine guns. The driving machinery comprises twenty-two Niclausse boilers and engines, to develop 21,000 horsepower giving the speed of twenty-three knots per hour. A French battleship, an Austrian battleship and a German cruiser were launched on the same day.

During a recent discussion in the British House of Commons, in reply to a question as to whether submarine boats built for the British navy are so fitted that they can be easily grappled and raised in the event of their sinking and becoming disabled, the Secretary to the Admiralty stated that while no special means are provided the vessels are easily grappled because of their shape. In the case of the submarine A1, which was recently lost off Portsmouth, the Secretary continued, no difficulty was experienced in passing hawsers under the vessel and attaching to lighters, and this was done by the dockyard; but, through the send of the sea, the hawsers parted, and the commander-in-chief then reported that there was no alternative but regular salvage operations. The crew of the A1 were probably drowned at once. The Admiralty have no special salvage vessels, and are dependent on private firms for such work. At each dockyard port, however, there are very experienced divers, and a number of craft that could be utilized for raising vessels.

A board consisting of three chief boatswains of which Chief Boatswain Cooper is president, is appointed to meet at the Washington Navy Yard May 26 for the examination of boatswains for promotion to the grade of chief boatswain. Boatswain Hugh Sweeney, who recently failed in his examination for promotion, will be given a second trial and will appear before this board.

The commander of one of the French gunboats reports to his admiral in the Far East that he and his officers and crew have seen a genuine sea serpent in the bay of Along, near Haiphong, in Tonkin. About 300 yards beyond the vessel, and on the port side, a large, round black mass was suddenly observed, and those on board the gunboat took it for a rock. Later on the supposed rock moved, and was taken for a colossal turtle. Then the mass stretched out in vertical undulations, and what appeared to be a flattened serpent thirty metres, or 98 feet, long was plainly visible. The serpent dived twice before the eyes of all on board. Once it went right under the gunboat, and came up so near that several on board, including the surgeon and the boatswain, were able, by leaning over the gunwale, to get a good view of the monster. It was seen that the head and neck were turtle-like, and that the skin was dark brown, with rings or patches of yellow. It emitted jets of vapoury water, and afterwards disappeared in the distance.

As a result of the Petropavlovsk disaster the Admiralty has given orders that the Baltic and Black Sea warships be fitted with longitudinal bulkheads and that the latter be pierced so as to permit of communication between the watertight compartments on either side of the vessels.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Denver, Colo., May 14, 1904.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:  
Troop B, 5th Cav., arrived at Fort Grant, May 13, for station.

BALDWIN, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1904.

Military Secretary, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.:  
Transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, May 16, with 29th Infantry, 465 men and following officers: Colonel Lockwood, Majors Augur, Thurston, Pendleton, Chaplain Brockmann, Captains Madden, Woodward, Kiniston, Perry, Ely, Morrow, Raibourn, Paine, Lewis, Lieutenants Haskell, Waldron, Point, Easton, Healy, Sloan, Galleher, Burton, Willard, Crowne, Stevenson, Saunders, Barnes, Wells, McCleave, Dawson, Craig, Farnham, Beebe, Dannemiller, Goodwyn, Parker, Grey, 66th and 67th Companies, C.A., 66 and 73 men, respectively, and following officers: Captain Douglas and Lieutenants Newton and Davis, Art. Corps; following passengers: Colonel Hubbell, Art. Corps, Hoyt, 25th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonels Robinson, Q.M. Dept., Scott, 11th Inf.; Major Kendall, 12th Cav.; Captains Shuttleworth, Q.M., Munson, and Stiles, Med. Dept., Clinton, 12th, Uline, 15th, Hamilton, 22d Inf.; Lieutenants Krebs and Sweeney, Med. Dept., Jackson, 2d, Eppley, 10th, Gallagher, 13th, Upham and Caston, 15th, Derbyshire, 23d Inf., Speth, Kite, Joss and Avery, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Jones, Stuckey, Purnell and 317 short term men, 41 general prisoners, 2 insane, 21 sick, 17 Hospital, 17 Signal Corps men, 5 non-commissioned staff officers, 7 casuals, 169 discharged soldiers. Following deaths during voyage: Frank J. Wissell, sergeant first-class, Hospital Corps, May 1, exhaustion paralytic dementia; Teddy Thompson, general prisoner, May 1, acute poisoning acute dementia; Color Sergt. Frank Ebenhack, 29th Inf., May 8, concussion of the brain by accidental fall from his berth.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Denver, Colo., May 19, 1904.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:  
Troop I, 5th Cav., left Fort Grant May 18 by marching en route to Huachuca for station.

BALDWIN, Commanding.

St. Paul, Minn., May 18, 1904.

Military Secretary, Washington, D.C.:  
Troop D, 3d Cav., two officers and 45 enlisted men left Fort Assiniboine, 10:15 May 18, to march to Fort Yellowstone for station. Ten dismounted men go by rail tomorrow.  
Lieutenant Goodspeed, as quartermaster, accompanies troops to Fort Harrison, thence returns with Troop B. CARR, Brigadier General, Commanding.

#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 20.  
Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 28.  
Siberia, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 7.  
Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 16.  
From Vancouver, B.C.  
Mlowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. May 27.  
Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 6.  
Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 13.  
Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 27.  
Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed May 15 from Guantanamo for Azores.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed May 15 from Guantanamo for Azores.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed May 15 from Guantanamo for Azores.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed May 15 from Guantanamo for Azores.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived at Newport News May 13.  
STERLING (collier). At Guantanamo.  
CAESAR (collier). At Norfolk. Has been ordered out of commission.  
LEBANON (collier). Sailed May 19 from Lamberts Point for Guantanamo.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Colon.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Sailed May 14 from Pensacola for San Domingo City via Guantanamo.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed May 19 from Guantanamo for Puerto Plata and Monte Christi.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Sailed May 18 from Osceola for Vicksburg. Will go out of commission at Boston.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola. To sail for San Domingo via Guantanamo.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived at League Island May 14.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

#### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.  
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Newport News.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Annapolis.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Norfolk.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Annapolis.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At New York yard.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Tenerife.  
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Tenerife.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Las Palmas.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Las Palmas.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived at New York May 9.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, except Boston, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Honolulu.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Honolulu.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed May 16 from Mare Island for Honolulu.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed May 16 from Mare Island for Honolulu.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at San Diego May 14.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at San Diego May 14.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at San Diego May 14.  
NERO (collier). At Honolulu.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper). Capt. Richardson Clover. Sailed May 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Hong Kong.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Pagoda Anchorage May 13.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed May 19 from Pagoda Anchorage for Amoy.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Shikwan May 18.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived at Kinkiang May 16.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived at Chefoo May 15.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Arrived at Shanghai May 13.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed May 19 from Cavite for Chefoo.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.

PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Luther M. Overstreet. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.  
First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Cavite.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Cavite.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At Cavite.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At Cavite.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Cavite.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). Sailed May 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
ZAPATO (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed May 17 from Cavite for Chemulpo.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.

AJAX (collier). At Shanghai.

BRUTUS (collier). Arrived at Shikwan May 18.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At New York Navy Yard.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.

YANKEE, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. At League Island.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Sailed May 18 from Havana for Hampton Roads.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed May 19 from Newport for New York.

BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed May 9 from Guam for Honolulu. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed May 9 from Norfolk for Fayal.

ACCOMAC (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

ACTIVE (tug). At Pensacola.

AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Sailed May 18 from Guam for Honolulu. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Station ship at Guantanamo.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived at Cavite May 13. Will proceed to Mare Island to go out of commission.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew). Arrived at San Juan May 16.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship, Naval Academy.

CHICKSAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Key West May 18.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. Placed in commission at navy yard, League Island, May 17.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed May 17 from New Orleans for Washington.

EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Cabanas, Cuba.

FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Guantanamo. Has been ordered out of commission.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra.

HERCULES (tug). At League Island.

HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed May 17 from Ponta Delgada for Bermuda. Will proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., and go out of commission.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed May 12 from Funchal for New York.

MACHIAS, At Pensacola. Placed out of commission at The Pensacola Navy Yard May 14.

MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.

MODOC (tug). At New York.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.

PINA (tug). At New York.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.

PENTUCKET (tug). At New York.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

PONTIAC (tug). At New York.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.

SATURN (collier), Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.

STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.

SAMOSSET (tug). At League Island.

SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.

SILOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Arrived at San Francisco May 17.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Arrived at Guam May 16.

SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived at Honolulu May 14.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed May 18 from San Juan for St. Thomas. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.



VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed May 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Tender to Amphitrite. Sailed May 19 from Guantanamo for Santiago. WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
 WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. Comdr. Charles E. Fox ordered to command. At Tutula, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.  
 YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New London, Conn. to take on stores, and will sail from there about June 6 for Southampton, England. From Southampton after a fortnight's stay, the cruise will continue to Lisbon, Cadiz and Madeira. It is expected the vessel will sail from there early in September, arriving at New York about Oct. 1.  
 SARTOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).  
 FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
 HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.  
 LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.  
 PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
 PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.  
 RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va.  
 WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived at Newport News May 14.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed May 15 from Osceola for Vicksburg via Memphis.  
 STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived at Norfolk May 16.  
 TRUXTON. Arrived at Newport News May 14.  
 WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Newport News May 14.  
 WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Newport News May 14.  
 Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.  
 ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
 DUPONT, At Annapolis.  
 GRAMPUS, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
 HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
 MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.  
 MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
 PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.  
 PIKE, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
 PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
 PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport.  
 PORTER, At Norfolk.  
 SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Duncan. At Newport.  
 WINBLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

## Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Frank H. Scofield in command.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER and SHUBRICK.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood ordered to command. Sailed May 16 from Honolulu for Tutula. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutula as station ship.  
 MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Arrived at Honolulu May 19. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. Sailed May 9 from Norfolk for Fayal.  
 LEONIDAS. Sailed May 9 from Norfolk for Fayal.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
 FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## S. O. 55, MAY 4, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It having come to the knowledge of the Department that demands have been made upon persons in the naval service for the payment of compensation to agents or attorneys for services, real or supposed, in connection with Congressional legislation, attention is called to the last clause of Art. 23 of the Navy Regulations, which provides:

No person belonging to the Navy or employed under the Navy Department shall . . . attempt to influence legislation in respect to the Navy without the express authority and approval of the Department. Any violation of the provisions of this article will be noted in the record of the person concerned.

The purpose of this circular is not only to discountenance a practice deemed prejudicial to the best interests of the Service and objectionable on grounds of public policy, but also to protect officers, as well as men, from demands made by persons representing that they had rendered or may be able to render service in connection with pending or proposed legislation.

Commanding officers having knowledge of any attempts to collect money from persons in the Navy for the purposes herein referred to will make prompt report thereof.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 12.—Bttn. J. McCarthy, from the Lancaster; to the Wabash.  
 Bttn. A. N. Hewson, from the Wabash; to the Lancaster.  
 Bttn. J. J. Rochford, from the Missouri; to the Potomac.  
 Act. Gun. J. G. Nicklas, from the Potomac; to the Michigan.  
 Act. War. Mach. H. E. Kershaw, from the New York and ordered home, and wait orders.  
 Act. War. Mach. F. T. Ingram, from the Iroquois; to the New York.  
 Act. War. Mach. G. S. Bingham, to report to the com-

mander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet for such duty as he may assign.

Act. War. Mach. W. T. Robinson, to the Santee, temporarily.

Act. War. Mach. J. L. McCormack, to the Des Moines.

Act. War. Mach. W. Heidenberg, to the Boston, temporarily.

Act. War. Mach. G. Williams, to the Kentucky, temporarily.

MAY 13.—Comdr. C. K. Curtis, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Purcell, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan, detached Albatross; to Boston.  
 Lieut. J. H. Tomb, detached Worden, May 21, 1904; to home, two weeks' leave, thence to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. W. G. Roper, to Lancaster; navy yard, League Island, Pa., June 3, 1904.

Lieut. A. W. Johnson, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., May 18, 1904; to Worden, May 21, 1904.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer, detached Marblehead; to Concord as engineer officer.

Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointed May 13, 1904, for duty on board the Chesapeake.

Paym. Clk. J. H. Horton, appointed May 13, 1904, for duty on board the Solace.

MAY 14.—Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, detached duty as commandant, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc., June 1, 1904; to home.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, detached duty as commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., May 31, 1904; to Boston, Mass., June 1, 1904, for duty as commandant of the navy yard and station at that place.

Capt. F. W. Dickens, detached duty as commandant, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., May 26, 1904; to League Island, Pa., May 31, 1904, for duty as commandant of navy yard and station at that place.

Capt. J. P. Merrell, detached duty as commandant, naval station, New Orleans, La., etc., May 31, 1904; to Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with general board.

Capt. F. Singer, to New Orleans, La., and assume the duties of commandant of the naval station at that place on May 31, 1904.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, to Washington, D.C., May 16, 1904, for duty in office of Naval Intelligence.

Paym. E. P. Sackett, detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Boston, sailing from New York, N.Y., about May 24, 1904.

Paym. P. G. Kennard, detached Boston; to home and wait orders.

Gun. L. E. Bruce, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 26, 1904, for temporary duty naval torpedo station until relieved and for course of instruction at that station.

## MAY 15.—SUNDAY.

MAY 16.—Capt. F. Singer, additional duty course of instruction at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 15, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Hughes, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 15, 1904, for duty in connection upon the course of instruction at said college.

Bttn. J. W. Stokley, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Act. Bttn. K. Rundquist, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Hartford.

MAY 17.—Rear Admirals P. F. Harrington, H. N. Manney, C. W. Rae, W. L. Capps, F. J. Higginson, C. E. Clark and C. M. Chester, to additional duty in connection with Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, to be placed on the retired list on June 1, 1904 (section 144 of the R.S.).

Capt. J. P. Moser, to be placed on the retired list on Sept. 29, 1904 (section 143 of the R.S.).

Capt. J. A. Rodgers, additional duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 1, 1904.

Capt. L. C. Logan, detached duty as member board inspection and survey, Washington, D.C., etc., June 10, 1904; to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with fitting out of Ohio as her general inspector, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, detached treatment naval hospital, San Juan, P.R.; to home and sick leave three months.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent, detached duty connection with general board, Washington, D.C., etc., May 23, 1904; to Denver.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached Kearsarge; to Maine.

Gun. C. S. Vanderbeck, detached Hartford; to navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty on the inspection board of that yard.

Bttn. H. E. Olsen, placed on the retired list of the Navy from May 16, 1904 (section 145 of the R.S.).

Cable from Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Asiatic Fleet, MAY 18, 1904.

Comdr. W. A. Marshall, command Vicksburg; to command Raleigh.

Comdr. A. P. Nazro, command Raleigh; to command Vicksburg.

Lieut. S. E. Moses, command Chauncey; to Wisconsin.

Midshipman E. C. S. Parker, Oregon; to Chauncey.

Chap. J. F. MacGrail, Cavite Station; to Oregon.

Asst. Paym. A. Hovey-King, Bainbridge; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Paym. J. R. Hornberger, Cavite Station; to first torpedo flotilla.

Act. War. Mach. F. W. Cobb, Bainbridge; to Wisconsin.

Act. War. Mach. G. S. Bingham, to Wisconsin.

War. Mach. J. J. Horan, Wisconsin; to Cavite Station.

First Lieut. L. B. Purcell, Pollock Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

Surg. W. H. Bucher, Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

MAY 18.—Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 3, 1904.

Surg. E. Thompson, commissioned a surgeon with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 3, 1903.

Capt. M. Babb, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from Oct. 30, 1903.

Paym. D. Tiffany, Jr., detached as pay officer of the Second Torpedo Flotilla, and continue duties at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paym. C. G. Mayo, detached duty as assistant to the pay officer in charge of auxiliary accounts navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty as pay officer of the Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The following are appointed acting boatswains in the Navy from May 16, 1904, and are assigned to duty as noted after each name: F. Meyer, to report to commander-in-chief Asiatic Fleet; B. J. Greene, report to commander-in-chief Pacific Squadron; W. E. Amato, to Constellation; J. Glass, to Glacier; C. F. Pime, to Buffalo; F. Miller, to Franklin; P. J. Kenney, to Gloucester; J. Davis, to Olympia; G. Oliff, to Constellation; O. T. Hurdle, to duty North Atlantic Fleet; A. Hamilton, to duty South Atlantic Squadron; J. Law, to torpedo station; H. Richards, to Buffalo; A. Madsen, to Amphitrite; J. M. Kennedy, to Buffalo; F. W. Metters, to Wyoming; G. E. McHugh, to report to commander-in-chief North Atlantic Fleet, and A. D. Warwick, to report to commander-in-chief South Atlantic Squadron.

Chief Gunners W. A. Cable, O. Fries, L. J. G. Kuhlwein and F. T. Applegate, commissioned chief gunners on the active list from April 27, 1904.

Gun. G. G. Neumann, detached Wyoming; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Sailmaker M. P. Barr, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty on board of inspection.

Act. War. Mach. W. T. Robinson, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Denver, May 25, 1904.

MAY 19.—Comdr. W. H. Beehier, unexpired portion sick leave revoked, to Narragansett Bay June 1 duty in attendance upon course of instruction War College.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, detached duty as naval attaché to Berlin, Germany, Vienna, Austria and Rome, Italy; to the Brooklyn as executive officer June 2.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, orders to Denver revoked; to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay for course of instruction in torpedoes.

Lieut. T. C. Hart, detached Chesapeake; to the Missouri.

Ensign J. P. Jackson, detached Nashville, and report to commander-in-chief of North Atlantic Fleet, June 10, for such duty as he may assign.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. St. J. Butler, commissioned passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 26, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. Furlong, detached duty with Marine battalion on board Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. O. Marcour, detached duty marine battalion on board Dixie; to the Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Asst. Surg. P. S. Rosalter, detached duty naval recruiting station, Baltimore; to naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii, sailing from San Francisco steamer Alameda June 4.

Asst. Surg. W. D. Owens, appointed an assistant surgeon from May 17.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers, appointed an acting assistant surgeon from May 17.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from March 3, 1903.

Paym. C. J. Peoples, commissioned a paymaster from Dec. 27, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 14, 1903.

Chief Gun. J. Shannon, commissioned a chief gunner from April 13, 1904.

Chief Gun. W. G. Moore, commissioned a chief gunner from April 17, 1904.

Carp. J. D. Griffen, retired, orders to duty, Newport News, Va., revoked, detached duty in office of inspector of hull material, Eastern District, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Mulcahy, appointed May 8 for duty on board Boston.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

MAY 12.—Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, ordered to the Tuscarora.

Surg. W. E. Handy, granted four days' leave.

MAY 12.—Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, is ordered to the Tuscarora.

Surg. W. E. Handy is granted four days' leave.

The commanding officers of the Algonquin is ordered to take station with his command at Boston, Mass.

MAY 13.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen will report to the Medical Examining Board for physical examination.

MAY 14.—Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton is ordered to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

MAY 16.—Second Lieut. L. Brockway is granted five days' leave.

Second Lieut. B. M. Caiswell is granted twenty days' leave.

May 17.—Const. J. W. Lee is ordered to report at the Treasury Department.

MAY 18.—Cadets M. S. Hay, G. C. Alexander, T. G. Cropper, W. T. Stromberg and G. E. Wilcox are granted temporary commissions as 3d lieutenants.

Capt. D. P. Foley is ordered to take his command, the Seminole to Tompkinsville, New York harbor.

MAY 19.—The following cadets are appointed: W. A. Benham, Toledo, Ohio; John H. Cunningham, Melrose, Mass.; Charles F. Belter, Clinton, N.Y.; E. D. Jones, Williamsburg, Va.; E. R. Hand, Toledo, Ohio; V. D. Cousins, Lafayette, Ind.; T. A. Shanley, New Haven, Conn.; R. R. Waesche, Thurmont, Md.

The cutter Mohawk was placed in commission at Baltimore, Md., on May 19, and ordered to Jersey City. She will be stationed at New York.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of cadets was held last week.

The annual cruise of the cadets will begin on June 1 when the cadets will sail from Baltimore, Md., for Lisbon, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores. They will return about Sept. 1.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—First Lieut. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West Fla.

GALVESTON—Capt. W. H. Cushing. At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N.Y.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Lieut. H. B. West. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—Jersey City, N.J.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Baltimore, Md.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Ore.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.

SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. Je Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Portland, Me.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, U.S.N., retired, formerly paymaster general of the Navy, has been selected as treasurer of the Panama Canal Commission.



## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 17, 1904.

Midshipman Philip S. Brittingham, of Wheeling, W. Va., was drowned Sunday afternoon in Chesapeake bay off Annapolis, a sailing launch which contained him and four companions capsizing. The accident took place about four o'clock. Midshipman Brittingham's companions were Midshipmen Towers, Anderson, Stevenson and Henderson, all his classmates. They were struck by an unexpected and violent puff of wind which capsized the boat. The boat sank immediately and all were put to the use of their swimming ability to save their lives. The water was extremely rough. A sailing cutter, manned by fourth classmen, was about a mile distant and at once made towards the place. In the fifteen minutes that elapsed before the second boat reached the place Brittingham, it appears, had become exhausted. This was noticed by the rescuers and Charles T. Blackburn, of Wyoming, jumped in after him. He reached Brittingham, who clasped him with his legs and arms and they sank together. The others called to Blackburn to break away. He succeeded in doing this, and Midshipman Edward L. Anderson, of Michigan, jumped in to hold Brittingham until he could be picked up. However, he sank before he was reached. The sloop Robert Center had by this time reached the spot and stayed in the vicinity at least half an hour, it being hoped that the body would rise. It did not, however, and at present, the tug Standish and a number of steam launches are on the scene, and every effort is being made to recover the body.

This year, as for several past, the brilliancy of "June Week," with which the Academic year closes at the Naval Academy, will be somewhat obscured because of the fact that there is no graduating class to leave at its close, those exercises having taken place by special order last February. However, the Board of Visitors will come to the Naval Academy, and there will be the usual program of extremely interesting drills and practical exercises. The Board will be officially received on Monday, May 30. The members are: U.S. Senators Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and John F. Dryden, of New Jersey; U.S. Representatives A. L. Brick, of Indiana; J. T. McCleary, of Minnesota, and M. J. Wade, of Iowa; Prof. A. C. Ellis, University of Texas, Austin; Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., retired, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. Robert M. Thompson, New York; John F. Meigs, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard; S. Y. Tupper, of Atlanta, Ga., and William E. Foster, editor of the Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo, N.Y.

The drills and practical work will begin May 31 and last through June 2. On Friday, June 3, the corner stone of the new chapel will be laid with interesting exercises. There is a movement toward making this in the nature of a dedication of the magnificent new Naval Academy buildings. Nothing of this kind has been done, or, in fact, suggested previously, and it is generally agreed that the idea is a most happy one. The social events of the week will include a dinner to the members of the Board of Visitors and their families, band concerts and promenades in the evenings, and a large ball on Friday evening.

The midshipmen met on Saturday for the first time the representatives of another institution in a field and track competition. Their opponents were from Lafayette College, and the locals were successful by a decisive score, 56 to 40. There were four entries in each event, and a first counted five points and a second three. Very handsome gold and silver medals, presented by the Navy Athletic Association, were awarded. The Navy won all the points in the 120 yard hurdle, the high jump, the shot and hammer throw. Lafayette did the same in the mile and quarter-mile run.

The events and winners were: 120-yard hurdle, Decker, Navy, 16 4-5 sec.; 100-yard dash, Williams, Navy, 10 2-5 sec.; half-mile run, Delano, Navy, 2 min. 8 sec.; broad jump, Clark, Lafayette, 19 ft. 11 in.; shot-put, Chambers, Navy, 36 ft. 4 1-4 in.; 440-yard dash, Colleton, Lafayette, 53 4-5 sec.; mile run, Parsons, Lafayette, 4 min. 55 sec.; 220-yard hurdle, Decker, Navy, 28 sec.; high jump, Taffinder, Navy, 5 ft. 6 in.; hammer throw, Doherty, Navy, 99 ft. 10 in.; 220-yard dash, Colleton, Lafayette, 23 2-5 sec.; pole vault, Colleton, Lafayette, 9 ft. 8 1-2 in.

The Navy baseball team was defeated by the Dunbarton Club, of Washington, D.C., on Saturday, by the score of 4-2. The game was interesting throughout and was close up to the end. The features of the game were two-base hits by Carter and Stiles, and a three-base hit by Campbell. The Navy line-up was: Pegram, 1b.; Spofford, r.f.; McWhorter, 2b.; Cohen, c.f.; Goldswaithe, r.f.; Stiles, c.; Theobald, 3b.; Gill, s.s.; Hughes, p.

The executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association has awarded to Midshipman William F. Halsey, jr., of New Jersey, the honor of having his name inscribed on the Thompson trophy cup for the present academic year. The cup was presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York city, and each year there is engraved upon it the name of the midshipman of the graduating class who has done most to promote athletics by his influence.

Examinations begin on Friday of this week and continue to and include Friday of next week. The classes now in the Academy are the second, third and fourth, the first having graduated by special order in February.

Official information has been received that the Navy Department has refused to waive any of the physical disqualifications found by the medical board which examined the last lot of candidates for the Academy. Twenty-two were examined and five were found deficient for various reasons some of whom endeavored with help from various quarters to have the deficiency waived.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 12, 1904.

Many of the ships are still lying here at the yard and numerous pleasant little gatherings have accordingly been the order of the week. On Thursday evening, May 5, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained a number of friends most delightfully at bridge, the affair being given in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Bull. The first prizes were won by Mrs. S. L. Graham and Commander Bull, while the other prizes fell to the share of Mrs. Irwin and Col. P. C. Pope. Among other guests were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. Pope, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, Lieut. S. L. Graham and Mrs. R. M. Cutts.

A dinner was given aboard the U.S.S. Concord at this yard on Thursday last, at which Comdr. C. P. Perkins was host and entertained a number of friends. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. R. Schwerin and Mr. Chauncey St. John of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Ensign and Mrs. Charles P. Huff, Miss Saunders and Mrs. Sherman.

Mrs. A. H. Seales is stopping at the Bernard hotel in Vallejo while the U.S.S. Concord, to which Lieutenant Seales is attached, is at the yard. Mrs. Charles P. Huff is also staying in Vallejo, and both ladies are receiving a warm welcome from their friends. Mrs. D. W. Wurtsbaugh and Mrs. A. C. Almy are visiting here while the Marblehead is in port. Lieutenant Wurtsbaugh and Lieutenant Commander Almy being attached to that vessel. Mrs. Almy was a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham.

On Sunday, May 8, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., gave a dinner at their pleasant quarters here, at which the guest of honor was Mrs. C. Carey Ray of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. T. Hagner, in Vallejo, for some time. At Sunday's

dinner pink was chosen for the table decorations, and quantities of La France roses were used, giving a charming effect. Covers were laid for ten, others invited being Lieut. and Mrs. Wurtsbaugh, P.A. Paym. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., and Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr. Mrs. Ray left Monday for her home, to the great regret of the friends she has made while here. Mrs. Charles P. Bagg left last week for Los Angeles, where she will spend some time visiting her family. She expects to return to Mare Island in about a month.

The last meeting of the Young Ladies' Card Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. T. Miller at the naval hospital, where the members enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon at seven-handed euchre. Those present were Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger and Mrs. T. F. Fenton.

On Monday evening, May 9, Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope entertained a number of friends at a card party at their home at the barracks here. Sixteen guests were present and a most pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, as, indeed, is always the case at any affair given at the hospitable Pope home.

Miss Sissy Moody returned on Monday last from Berkeley, where she had been visiting friends for several days. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, who went East a few weeks ago on a business trip, is now at Santa Monica, Southern California, where she is detained by the serious illness of her father. Mrs. McCalla is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, and it is hoped that her father will soon recover sufficiently to permit of their return to Mare Island.

Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., who has been under treatment at the naval hospital here for several weeks, left on the 15th for the East on a three months' sick leave, accompanied by Mrs. West. Their friends here hope that the change of climate will prove beneficial to the Captain's health, which greatly improved during the last few weeks he was at this yard. Mrs. McCleskey, wife of Lieut. John W. McCleskey, U.S.M.C., of the San Francisco naval training station, has been spending a few days in Vallejo, the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. Kemper.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee have arrived in San Francisco from the Boston Navy Yard, and are expected to come up to Mare Island any day, as Mr. McEntee has been ordered here for duty. Mrs. McEntee is receiving a warm welcome in San Francisco, where as Miss Ruth Chamberlain, daughter of the well-known newspaper man, she made her home for several years before her marriage, and was very popular in social circles.

Capt. Robert McM. Dutton, U.S.M.C., is spending some time at the Geysers. Mrs. Henry Glass left San Francisco last week for Honolulu, where she goes to join Rear Admiral Glass, who will arrive there shortly with the Pacific squadron. Mrs. J. E. Palmer is among the ladies who are staying in Vallejo while the Marblehead is at this yard.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla have just made a very handsome donation to St. Peter's chapel in the shape of three beautiful sanctuary lamps, the work of J. R. Lamb of New York. The lamps were given as memorials of Admiral D. D. Porter, and Rear Admirals Gordon and James Alden, and were used for the first time on Sunday last.

Last evening Vallejo Council, No. 1697, Royal Arcanum, tendered a farewell reception to four of the members who are to sail from here on the Solace: Paym. John Irwin, jr., Payclerk Byron Horton and Warrant Carpenters Donaldson and Kempton. At the close of the evening each member was presented with a handsome button of the order inscribed with the Royal Secret. The toast "The Service Afloat," was responded to by Paymaster Irwin, who delivered an able speech.

Notwithstanding the orders that the U.S.S. Marblehead and Concord should remain here only five days after their arrival and should then proceed to Honolulu to join the other ships of the Pacific squadron, they are still at the yard and it was found that so much work was necessary on them that it was impossible to complete them in the specified time. The Marblehead went in dock on Tuesday last, remaining in until yesterday. To-day the Concord is to be docked, and it is believed that both ships will leave here on Monday, May 16. The work of putting the stores on the Solace is being rushed and it is thought she will sail from here on Tuesday, May 17.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 16, 1904.

"Quietest Pay Day on Record," were the words over the news from this garrison in a Burlington paper last week. If this is correct, what would a worse day be! The record is: the murder of an officer of the Burlington police force by a deserter, the escape of a garrison prisoner from his sentry, many desertions and a large number of arrests by the civil authorities, besides the usual number of summary courts-martial. The civil authorities have had their hands full with arrests for minor offenses. The men at the garrison are all very indignant over the misconduct of these law breakers, but attribute the whole to the leniency of the police. The officers of the post are to be congratulated for their good work in assisting the civil authorities in the murder case and in preserving order.

Twenty-five officers and ladies of this garrison went to Plattsburg Barracks last Friday evening and were the guests of the 5th Infantry officers, at the masquerade ball.

In the afternoon the officer's baseball team of Plattsburg crossed bats with the officer's team at this post. The team here has just been organized. The line-up was as follows: Captain Lindsey, 15th Cav., c.; John McMahon, son of Captain McMahon, ss.; Lieutenant Partidge, 15th Cav., p.; Lieutenant Forsythe, 15th Cav., 1st b.; Dental Surgeon Voorhies, 2d b.; Lieutenant Patterson, A.C., c.f.; Lieutenant Martin, 15th Cav., 3d b.; Lieutenant Pickel, 15th Cav., 1.f.; Lieutenant Mangum, 15th Cav., r.f. The game was more a "jolly" than a match game and ended in the sixth inning, with the score 25 to 17 in favor of Plattsburg. Both teams have fine material, but are in need of a great deal of practice. The Plattsburg officers returned home on the launch at 6:45 p.m. This is the first time that the officers of this garrison and those of Plattsburg have met socially. Next Saturday a game is to be played at Plattsburg between the post teams of each garrison.

Baseball among the enlisted men the past week has been at a standstill, although the teams are at practice. The 27th Battery have their team organized. The captain and famous pitcher of the 2d Battery team departed without giving anyone notice and will now be carried A.W.O.L., but their places have been filled, Sergeant Ginley taking the captaincy.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, of Burlington, Vt., is a personal friend of General Kuropatkin, now in command of the Russian forces in the Far East, and in speaking of the Russian general compared him with Gen. U. S. Grant. General Howard became acquainted with General Kuropatkin when at the French maneuvers in 1884 in the southwestern part of France, both generals at the time being among the representatives of the civilized nations. Kuropatkin at that time was a field marshal, corresponding to the rank of lieutenant general of our Army. With General Howard at the time of the meeting were his son, then Lieut. Guy Howard, U.S.A., and Major (then Captain) John P. Wissner, Art. Corps.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in Burlington Tuesday evening, May 12. Memorials to Gen. Stephen Thomas, U.S.V., and Comdr. Allen Brown, U.S.N., were presented. The former was prepared by Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., P. E. Smith, of Montpelier, and Major H. W. Hovey, 2d Inf. The latter by civilians of the State, members of the order. The following officers were elected:

Commander, Col. (Senator) Redfield Proctor; senior vice-commander, Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.; junior vice-commander, Brevet Major G. S. Blodgett; recorder, Capt. Henry O. Wheeler; treasurer, Charles E. Beach; register, Lieut. Carlos Williams; chancellor, Major Charles L. Woodbury; chaplain, the Rev. Edwin M. Haynes; council, Major Walter S. Vincent, Capt. Marshall H. Twichell, Kingston, Ont., Lieut. John C. Blackmer, Major Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A. After the business meeting the order adjourned to the Van Ness house, where the banquet was served. Addresses were made by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., Lieut. Hugh Henry, Rev. J. E. Wright, of Montpelier, Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., President M. H. Buchanan, University of Vermont, Surg. G. P. Conn., and Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf. Among the guests from this garrison were Major Curtis B. Hoppin and Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., and Capt. John Conklin, A.C.

The James Russell Lowell Literary Club, last Monday, decided in the negative the question "Resolved, That the United States Should Increase their Navy." Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., was critic; the author discussed was Oliver Wendell Holmes. Fifteen men from the Cavalry and Artillery have organized a club, to be called the D.K.C.'s.

Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., left the garrison Tuesday evening for New York city, and after a short visit there left for Fort Myer, Va., in time to report to the president of the gunners' board which went in session at that post Thursday. Miss May Huntington Barriger, of New York city, sister of Lieut. W. S. Barriger, 15th Cav., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger.

Capt. John Conklin, A.C., received a letter from Major Henry W. Hovey, 23d Inf., last week in which the major praises highly the conduct of the members of the 2d Battery baseball team while they were at Northfield, Vt., playing Norwich University. In his letter the major says: "Quite a number of people expressed regret that more detachments of men could not be seen under circumstances aiding to dispel the popular notion that soldiers are swashbucklers," etc. The letter has been posted with a very complimentary remark by the commanding officer.

Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., exchange officer, has under consideration plans for the publication of a post paper. It will be edited by the Lieutenant and printed in the post printing shop.

The dust has been so annoying in the past week, that it has been impossible at times to use the drill ground, the troops and batteries having to recourse to short marches. Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., took the 3d Squadron on a cross-country march during the week. All the troops have now had their first march in the State.

The sick list is now very small. Major E. E. Gayle, A.C., has recovered. Another measles patient has been discovered in the Artillery. Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins has improved, and is again in social circles.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., returned to the garrison Friday evening from Washington, New York and Fort Myer, Va. The Lieutenant has assumed command of the garrison.

All the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the farewell reception and ball tendered to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav., at the officers' club last Thursday evening. Nothing of the sort has taken place for several weeks, owing to the large amount of illness, but this was made up for by the ball. The music was excellent, being furnished by the orchestra from the Howard opera house in Burlington. After dancing and other forms of amusement had been enjoyed the entire party did justice to the sumptuous dinner spread in honor of the departing couple. On Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. McCullough left for Montreal; from there they will go to Chicago, thence to the Exposition at St. Louis, and the remainder of the Lieutenant's three months will be enjoyed at his home in Wisconsin.

Mrs. T. A. Brander and daughter, Elizabeth, entertained several of the ladies of the garrison last Monday afternoon at five o'clock tea. The ladies enjoyed their very pleasant afternoon, immensely.

Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, A.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger, Lieuts. Samuel W. Robertson and Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., the Misses Catharine Strong and Ethel Bingham, of Burlington, composed a theater party to witness the performance of the "Wizard of Oz" last Wednesday evening. After the performance the party drove to Crescent Beach, where they enjoyed a very dainty and well appreciated supper. Yesterday afternoon a party composed of Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, drove to a farm house several miles from the post, near the foot of Mt. Mansfield, and enjoyed a regular old fashioned Yankee dinner.

The post bowling team defeated the Winooski team on the post alleys last Friday evening. The score for the post was 2,015, for Winooski 1,574. The evening was more an entertaining affair than a match bowling game. First Sergt. Francis Parker, 23d Battery, who is steadily working to the front as a first-class bowler, refereed the game.

The 27th Battery literary club have added 150 volumes of the latest works to their library. They now have 800 books in their cases.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., who has been enjoying a leave in Europe and the southern part of the United States, returned to the garrison Saturday evening, coming from New York city. He has taken command of Troop L, 15th Cavalry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., are enjoying the Lieutenant's leave of absence in this vicinity. To-night he will speak at the meeting of Camp Harold S. Foyles, Spanish-American War Veterans, at Rutland, Vt.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 17, 1904.

Fort Banks, Winthrop, is one of the most attractive posts along the coast, geographically speaking and otherwise. The grounds are laid out well, femininity abounds and hospitality reigns among the young officers and their families. The enlisted men are especially well set up. Capt. James F. Howell is enthusiastic over the achievements of the men in their field athletics. A series of baseball games with the Fort Warren team was begun Wednesday, and the next field day promises more fun than any previous one at this post. The ladies take hold and keep "open house" for their civilian friends of both sexes, while the 10th Artillery Band adds much to the pleasure of the guests. Capt. and Mrs. Moore of the navy yard were visitors at the post Sunday, and Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, U.S.A., of Fort Strong, Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, Capt. James M. Williams and Lieut. James L. Roberts of Fort Warren, were also visitors, the last three being on the examining board of first and second-class gunners in the 75th and 89th Companies.

Captains Howell and Phisterer of the examining board at Fort Banks paid their visit to Fort Warren early in the week to complete their work with the post school at that station.

There is rejoicing at the navy yard over the appointment of Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde, who succeeds Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, who retires for age June 1. Admiral Wilde was recently transferred from this yard to the Philadelphia Navy Yard as commandant, so on his return he will be greeted with familiar faces. His residence, too, is in this State, where he has a host of well wishers. He is expected the later part of the month.

Matters are lively at Peddock's Island, Boston harbor,



where officers and men of the 69th Company, Coast Art., are settling themselves for routine work. They are in tents awaiting the building of barracks. The men were in fine form after their voyage from San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. Samuel C. Vental is in command.

Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., retired, will be relieved July 1 by Pay Insp. Charles S. Williams, at the Kilby street Navy pay office. Mr. Thompson has been on the retired list since Dec. 25, 1903, when he completed his forty years' service. Mr. Williams has been doing duty with the Caribbean fleet as paymaster and for some time was head of the department of supplies and accounts at the Boston yard. He hails from New York.

Portsmouth has heroes eligible for the Carnegie Peace Hero Fund. They are three marines who saved the life of a passenger who accidentally fell overboard from the ferryboat plying between the city and navy yard.

A statue by Daniel C. French of the late Gen. William Francis Bartlett, U.S.A., will be unveiled on May 27, at the Boston State House, this date commemorating the anniversary of the battle of Fort Hudson.

Col. Charles K. Darling, commanding the 6th Infantry, M.V.M., will be commandant of Camp Adams during G.A.R. week in Boston in August. Quarters will be provided for 10,000 comrades from afar in Mechanics' building.

Last evening the first and second battalions of the First Heavy Artillery regiment, M.V.M., gave an exhibition drill and maneuvers before a large and critical number of guests at the South Armory. Col. James A. Frye, commanding, and Mrs. Frye, gave a dinner party at their residence earlier in the evening, when their guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Woodman and Miss Marion H. Brazier.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams of Fort Banks will have as their summer guest a sister of Captain Williams, Miss A. M. Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., who is prominent in the work of the D.A.R. M. H. B.

#### FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., May 14, 1904.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Med. Dept., accompanied by his wife and two sons, left Saturday morning, May 7 for San Francisco. Capt. Henry C. Keene left last week for Boston on a two months' leave.

Col. James A. Buchanan entertained a few friends on Tuesday evening, May 3 most delightfully at a dinner party. The decorations were in pink and green. A beautiful cut glass vase held a spreading arrangement of spicy carnations and feathery ferns in the center of the large table. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. George J. Newgarden, Capt. and Mrs. George A. Skinner, Mrs. E. L. Golding, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers and Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose.

A very interesting series of illustrated lectures was delivered during the past week by Chaplain Allen Allensworth. Among them was one on "Brigham Young and His Wives," their pictures being shown and the homes they occupied.

An elaborate dinner at which Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell were most and hostess was given Friday evening, May 6. Covers were laid for nine at a table most attractively decorated in pink carnations and ferns. The guests were Mrs. R. N. Pearson, Miss Anna Long, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, Capt. Albert Laws, Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett and Lieut. James E. McDonald.

Beautiful in all of its appointments was the informal dinner given Thursday evening, May 12, by Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson. The table was especially dainty with its cut glass, silver and floral decorations of sweet peas. Those at the table were Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Col. James A. Buchanan, Mrs. R. N. Pearson, Miss Anna Long and Capt. Albert Laws.

The principal event of the week occurred on Tuesday evening, May 10, when Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and Lieut. James E. McDonald entertained the officers and ladies of the post at cards. Sixty-three was the game played. The prizes, a picture and spoon, were awarded Captain Nelson and Mrs. Jenks.

Prominent among the informal dinners of the past week was the one given Wednesday, May 4, by Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers. Covers were laid for six and the decorations of green were exceedingly dainty. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, Miss Kessler, and Capt. William B. Cochran.

Colonel Buchanan entertained a few friends at a box party on May 5 to witness the Field's minstrels. After the performance the guests enjoyed a Welsh rabbit at the home of the Colonel. Those in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford. Charmingly appointed was the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks on Tuesday, May 3, in honor of Miss Hill and Lieutenant Johnson. Pink carnations formed the decorations and covers were laid for Miss Hill, Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, Lieut. James E. McDonald, Miss Long, Lieut. Franklin T. Burt and Lieut. Charles F. Severance.

Colonel Buchanan was host at an informal dinner party Saturday evening, May 14. The table was arranged with a centerpiece of carnations and lighted by silver candelabra with pink candles and shades. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and Capt. Albert Laws.

An interesting game of ball was played Sunday afternoon, May 8, between the post team and the Helena team at Central park, resulting in a score of 4 to 3 in favor of the post.

The Ministers' Association of Helena visited the garrison in a body Monday morning, May 9, and was received by Colonel Buchanan at his quarters, after which it witnessed guard mount and was tendered a serenade by the band.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 16, 1904.

Col. H. H. Adams of the 5th has called down upon himself the gratitude of everybody who was present at the fancy dress ball given by the bachelors of the garrison on last Friday evening for granting the use of the gymnasium for the affair which could not have been conducted on the magnificent scale on which it was in the post hall. Many invitations were issued and over three hundred guests were present, two hundred of these being in costume. The committee, consisting of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Lieuts. Francis C. Endicott, John J. Mudgett and Otto E. Michaelis, is especially to be congratulated upon the success of the affair, for their efforts were untiring. If any member of this committee may be singled out for special mention, the lot will fall upon Lieut. Michaelis for his most able management of the decorations, which were beautiful and appropriate. The band rendered an excellent and fitting program. The color scheme was carried out by means of red, white and blue electric lights scattered among evergreen branches, which of themselves made a most pleasing change to the 5th after the three years of palm decorations in the Philippines. Thanks are due the Plattsburg Electric Light Company for their generosity in furnishing this part of the decorations. The refreshments were delicious. The committee desires to thank all the ladies of the garrison for their assistance in their preparation. Mrs. Charles C. Clark and Mrs. Rafferty, who had the entire charge of the refreshments, being deserving of the greatest credit.

The bachelors who have been so charmingly entertained by the people of Plattsburg, as well as by the married officers of the post, during the entire winter have certainly given an affair worthy of cancelling all obligations. It is regarded by the older residents of the city as the

most pretentious and thoroughly successful function that has been given here for years.

The guests from Fort Ethan Allen were Major and Mrs. Hoppin, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, Lieut. and Mrs. Miss Barringer, Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Partridge, Miss Brander, Lieutenants Ross and Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry all of the 15th Cav.; Lieutenants Patterson and Baker of the Artillery, Miss Gale, daughter of Major Gale, Drs. Voorhis and McMillen. It is impossible to mention all those in costume, but among the most striking were the following: Mrs. Rafferty, as the mother of the three "tiny tots," Mmes. Carnahan and Clark and Miss Williams, in long-waisted French gowns with half-hose and sunbonnets; Capt. Earl C. Carnahan and C. C. Clark, Dr. Woodbury and Lieut. R. Wood as Philippine hennies; Lieuts. T. T. Duke and F. C. Endicott as Uncle Sam; Lieutenant Williams in a "Buster Brown" suit; Mrs. E. J. Williams as an Egyptian dancing girl; Mrs. George F. Baltzelle as a flower girl; Lieutenants Price, Nolan, Mudgett and Wilson as clowns; Mrs. E. F. Glenn as an "American Beauty"; Mrs. Wilson B. Burt as Queen of Hearts; Lieutenant Burt as an Episcopal clergyman; Lieutenant Deitch as a sailor; Lieutenants F. B. Davis and J. C. Ashburne as vaqueros; Lieutenant Noble as "The Heathen Chinese"; "The Gold Dust Twins" were most cleverly impersonated by Lieut. Noble J. Wiley and his cousin, Mr. Noble; Mrs. Walter Chatfield as a most stunning Redfern Jockey and Captain Chatfield as Wilkins Micawber; Mrs. W. F. Martin as "The old-fashioned girl"; Captain Martin as a Knight Templar; Mrs. Fremont as a beauty of the Directing period; Mrs. Fremont with the "Personal" column in great prominence, as the New York Herald; Mrs. Clement Trott as a fencing girl; Lieut. Paul Beck as a Toreador.

Major Edwin F. Glenn left on Friday for Porto Rico as a member of the board to determine the fitness of officers of the Porto Rican Regiment for promotion in the soon-to-be-reorganized regiment. He expects to be gone about a month.

For over two months the 5th Infantry has been running the guard roster by companies. The system works most satisfactorily and no one here would care to return to the detail system. By the present plan officers and men know each other; the officers know which men need instruction and see that they receive it, and a large proportion of men turn out for drills.

The baseball team from among the officers of Plattsburg defeated the team at Ethan Allen on Saturday. Owing to the previous night's festivities the scores made were not much credit to either side. The regimental team of the 15th Cavalry will play the 5th Infantry regimental team here next Saturday.

The bachelors of Lieutenant Price's mess, including Lieutenants Price, Nolan, Duke and Brown, entertained at dinner on Monday night, having as their guests Mrs. Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Miss Williams, Misses Gamble and Gode.

Chaplain Jones, whose chief diversions are chess and fishing, Major Snyder and Master Benton Fremont, accompanied by the Rev. Robertson and Mr. Robinson, the postmaster of Plattsburg, who kindly placed his launch at their disposal, went on a fishing excursion to the mouth of the Lemolle river in Vermont, returning on Wednesday with over one hundred pounds of fish. These they most generously distributed throughout the garrison. The excursion was one to bring delight to the heart of Isaac Walton.

Capt. and Mrs. Baltzelle gave a most beautiful little informal dinner on Wednesday night. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Borden and Major and Mrs. Clark.

The card club was entertained by Mrs. Sigler on Monday. Mrs. Clark was winning the prize. Mrs. Borden maintained her reputation as a prize winner by winning first prize at a most enjoyable card function given by Judge and Mrs. Booth of the city, to which many of the garrison were invited.

The band has been giving some delightful open air concerts on the pleasant afternoons with which we have been favored of late. Bandmaster Steiner is to be complimented for his work in keeping such a changing organization in such excellent training. Captain Sigler, the regimental adjutant, certainly deserves much credit for having gotten the new musicians in the band who have added so materially to its good work.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 13, 1904.

The musicale given last evening for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was a financial as well as a musical success. Every number was encored by an appreciative audience. The program was: Song, Lieutenant Screws, violin obligato by Major Goe; piano solo, Mrs. Goe; violin solo, Mrs. Funston; song, Mrs. Davis; violin duo, Mrs. Funston and Major Goe; "The Star Spangled Banner," 19th U.S. Infantry band. The stage setting was very pretty, done under the direction of Mrs. Joseph Huston. A number of Portland people were present and after the musicale were entertained by their friends before leaving for the city.

Gen. Frederick Funston, Major Robert K. Evans and Lieut. B. J. Mitchell returned May 11 from American lake, where, in company with a number of National Guardsmen, they had been making arrangements for the coming national encampment which will be held there within the next few weeks. There will be three camps in all. The General Staff and umpire will be stationed at Murry, one brigade at Stellacom Lake, and the other at a point called Huggin's place. Here the troops will go through a systematic course of war maneuvers under the direction of the General Staff who are located between the two camps.

The target range has been successfully completed under the direction of Capt. E. P. Lawton. One of the events to take place on it will be the target contest between the Regulars and militiamen.

Major Lea Febiger arrived at the barracks yesterday evening and will spend the next few days with his family before beginning his tour of inspection of the Department. Upon returning from his tour Major Febiger expects to take his family with him to San Francisco where he is stationed.

Miss Bonnell, sister of Mrs. W. C. Wren, gave a bridge whist party Wednesday in honor of Miss Foulkes.

Vancouver Barracks by July 1 will be bright with electric lights. Bids have been issued for constructing an electric lighting system.

Mrs. William P. Screws, who has been very ill for the past few days, is now beginning to improve.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Wren are expected to return from Grand Rapids, Mich., by the first of June.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 17, 1904.

In order to secure suitable entertainments to be held in the post theater during the coming season, a committee consisting of Captains J. C. W. Brooks, Field Art., and George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., and the post exchange council, has been appointed to take charge of the details and make the necessary arrangements. The garrison is looking forward to the completion of the combined gymnasium and theater, which will be consummated this fall. It is the intention to have a series of entertainments of a high order and with as great a variety as possible.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, M.D., entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church of Junction City at her quarters on Friday afternoon.

The 6th Field Battery, or rather a number of its members, whose terms of enlistment will shortly expire,

entertained their friends from both town and post at a dance in the hall of the Junction City Maennerchor Club, on Friday evening. The affair proved a most popular success in every way. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 8th Artillery Band. Refreshments were served on a very elaborate scale shortly before midnight.

Mrs. Snow, wife of Capt. W. J. Snow, Field Art., entertained at supper after the officers' hop on Friday evening. Private Joseph A. Chartier, Troop B, 4th Cav., was accidentally shot on Thursday morning, while on duty as marker behind the target butts, and died later. The remains were interred in the post cemetery with military honors on Saturday afternoon.

The non-commissioned staff and first sergeants of the 11th Cavalry squadron gave a return dinner on Monday evening last, to the first sergeants of the 8th Cavalry, at the Victoria in town.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Short and children, left the post last week to be away for a month. Mr. Early of Des Moines, Iowa, father of Lieut. Orson L. Early, 4th Cav., arrived at the post on Sunday for a visit with his son and Mrs. Early.

The Cavalry garrison shed the blue yesterday, and from now on it will be the khaki and the olive drab. The blue uniform may be worn after retreat, however. The Artillery garrison is still in the blue.

The baseball schedule has been seriously tampered with by the weather. Thursday's game with Chapman, at that place, was cancelled on account of rain. Saturday's game on the home grounds, with the State Agricultural College, was called off on account of the funeral of Private Chartier. The game scheduled for yesterday with Abilene and to-day with the Emporia State Normal nine, both on the home grounds, were cancelled on account of wet grounds. To say that the fans are "on their ear" is putting it decidedly mildly. It is rain, rain, rain, and then a few more. Already the inhabitants are talking of a repetition of last year's disastrous flood. Last Monday's exhibition, however, the last of three games between the post team and Ottawa University, proved the real thing. The soldiers made it three straight, polishing up the collegians in a warmly contested game. Not a man crossed the home plate until the eighth inning, when Riley scored three tallies. Ottawa saved itself from a shut-out in the ninth with one lonesome score. The features of the game were Riley's base running and a fast double play in the second by the soldiers.

Private Harry M. Hicks of the Hospital Corps, and Miss Chloe A. Stebbins of Junction City, were married in that city on Thursday evening by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Harshaw. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was largely attended.

The garrison will sorely miss the 9th Artillery Band, which is under orders to proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., for station. The organization will stand relieved here on July 1. The band was organized at this post in June 1901, under the leadership of Mr. M. B. Darnall of St. Joseph, Mo., and has won an enviable reputation. While here it has been a mounted band, and upon its departure the mounts of the men will be turned over to organizations at the post.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1904.

Mrs. Siviter, wife of Capt. F. P. Siviter, 28th Inf., gave a reception on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Griffith, wife of Major T. W. Griffith, and Mrs. Ronayne, wife of Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf. Major Griffith saw hard service in the Philippines as captain in the 13th Infantry, and has just joined the 28th upon receiving his promotion.

Major J. R. Williams, late adjutant general of the Department of California, sails on the Sheridan on June 1. Brig. Gen. F. M. Cox, retired, for many years chief paymaster of the Department of California, and daughter, will sail on the Sheridan for a visit in the Philippines. The officers on Alcatraz island gave Capt. R. W. Barnett a champagne supper on Friday evening in honor of his promotion and transfer from the 13th Infantry to the 3d. He will sail for Alaska on July 1, and will spend a month's leave visiting his home and friends in the South.

Three sharpshooters and twenty-one marksmen were developed in the 1st Battalion, 10th Inf., during the recent target practice at Fort Baker. The sharpshooters were: Capt. James T. Dean, Privates Cornett, Co. C, and Upchurch, Co. D. The 3d Battalion left on Wednesday for the range under command of Major R. C. Van Vleet.

Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., retired, is visiting relatives and friends in San Francisco. Col. Thomas McGregor, U.S.A., retired, registered at headquarters on Friday. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 28th Inf., delivered a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. on Friday evening. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, delivered an address on Thursday evening before the members of the Sorosis Club.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Art. Corps, has just turned over the post exchange of Alcatraz Island to Lieut. B. C. Daly, 13th Inf., and the bakery to Lieutenant William T. Patten, 13th Inf. The post exchange has distributed to the one battalion of the 13th on Alcatraz Island, \$1,900 during the past seven months, and turned over almost \$800 above all indebtedness to the new exchange officer.

An exciting and interesting feature of the next Presidio field day will be a mounted relay race, arranged by Lieut. B. L. Camp, 9th Cav., with members of his troop. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Rockwell are visiting their son, Lieut. G. C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., at the cantonment quarters.

The 28th Infantry officers were hosts at a delightful hop at the club rooms on Monday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and greens and the regimental band furnished the music. Lieut. S. G. Talbott was in charge of the hop and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Robinson received.

The Military Order of the Carabao held a meeting at the Occidental hotel last Tuesday evening. The junior officers are having their annual examination for the school work of the year. The 13th Infantry officers are being examined on Alcatraz Island and the Artillery officers at the Presidio, Forts Baker and Rosecrans and Honolulu.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., and three children arrived on Alcatraz Island on Thursday evening, direct from St. Paul, Minn.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 16, 1904.

Saturday evening, May 7, the officers of the post gave a hop to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Q. Rees. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and a delightful supper was served. Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., gave a very pleasant dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Rees before the hop.

Monday, May 8, the battalion of the 27th Infantry left, to march to Newburg, Ohio, where they will have target practice at the Ohio State Target Range. They will probably remain about one month.

Lieut. A. T. Dalton, 27th Inf., has returned to the post after spending a two months' leave at his home at Salem, Mass. He was accompanied by his sister and father, who will be his guests for a short time. Capt. F. H. Mulloy, 27th Inf., went to Ada, Ohio, May 11, to act as a judge in a competitive drill given at the Ada University. Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., has been visiting Capt. Russell C. Langdon.

The baseball team of the post played at Springfield, Ohio, Sunday. The team is under the management of Lieut. A. K. Baskette, and is captained by Gresham, a private of Company E, 3d Infantry. They have a good team this year and expect to have success.



## ONE OF OUR WAR GOVERNORS.

Among recent additions to the literature of the Civil War a large place must be given to the "Life of John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts 1861-1865," written by Henry Greenleaf Pearson and published in two handsome volumes by Houghton, Mifflin and Company at five dollars net. In the historic group of war governors, which included Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Morton, of Indiana, and Yates, of Illinois, Andrew of Massachusetts, probably stood foremost in point of learning and social prestige. He was a successful lawyer, a philanthropist of generous impulses and his defense of John Brown had before the war given him a strong hold upon the affections of anti-slavery voters. He appeared to believe that the divine right to direct the course of human events properly centered in Massachusetts, and he cherished the prerogatives of his office as something sacred. A radical unionist, one of his earliest acts as Governor was to organize the first regiment of colored troops with the lamented Robert Shaw as their colonel, who fell at Ball's Bluff.

Governor Andrew was a man of deep religious fervor, yet at times almost intolerant of the convictions of others equally sincere. He represented the militant spirit of New England all through the war. He could not sympathize with Lincoln's gentleness of spirit and while rejoicing in the Emancipation Proclamation he was almost persuaded that it indicated a lack of backbone on the part of its author. As late as 1864 he doubted the wisdom of renominating Lincoln and wrote to Horace Greeley as follows: "Mr. Lincoln ought to lead the country, but he is essentially lacking in the quality of leadership, which is a gift of God and not a device of man." He had no liking for Johnson, but opposed his impeachment as "sheer madness unless we design to Mexicanize our country." He urged a generous policy toward the South after the war ended and thus incurred the violent displeasure of Charles Sumner, but for whose animosity he might possibly have received a seat in the cabinet.

An interesting illustration of Andrew's peculiarities of temperament appears in his treatment of the Hoosac Tunnel project. Gen. Herman Haupt, an engineer officer of masterly abilities, devised plans which, if followed, would have led to the construction of the tunnel without cost to the State of Massachusetts, but because of the interference of Governor Andrew the cost amounted to about \$20,000,000 for a work which was disposed of for \$7,000,000. In his interesting volume of "Reminiscences," however, General Haupt includes the following interesting footnote: "It affords me much gratification to state that a short time before his death Governor Andrew admitted to General William Raymond Lee, a mutual friend, that he had made a mistake in his Hoosac tunnel policy and had done me personally great injustice. The acknowledgement disarmed the resentment I had felt for the long and unmerited persecution which followed me to Washington, disturbed my friendly relations with Secretary Stanton and led to my retirement in the fall of 1863 from the position of Director of Military Railroads, as the records will show." The personal integrity of Governor Andrew was beyond question, his patriotism was almost a passion and his services to the Union were invaluable. His character and achievements are treated by his biographer with fine discrimination, good taste and judicial fairness.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, Burdick and Allen, Milwaukee, Wis., a copy of the history of the 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, by Adjutant William H. Beach, A.M., a book of over 600 pp., 8vo. cloth, giving a graphic and vivid description of service in the field by the first volunteer Cavalry regiment that was mustered into the United States Service in 1861. It took part in 219 engagements, in the Peninsular and Antietam campaigns, in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, in the Gettysburg and the Valley campaigns of 1864, and in Grant's final movement ending in the surrender at Appomattox. The purpose of Professor (as he is now) Beach has been to represent as nearly as possible the men and conditions of the regiment as they actually were, and to narrate events as they actually took place. The volume contains numerous portraits and other illustrations. We would suggest that when the author reprints he correct the spelling of General Phil. Kearny and Camp Kearny.

"Character, a Moral Text-Book," which is published by Messrs. Hinds and Noble, is intended for the use of parents and teachers in training youth in the principles of conduct, and as an aid to self-culture. Its author, Mr. Henry Varnum, is a brother of Major Charles A. Varnum, of the 7th U.S. Cavalry. The idea of the volume is to so arrange the universally accepted tenets of moral behavior that they may be used for instruction as are the principles laid down in other text-books, to give a systematic grouping of the accumulated teachings of all times. The author has not attempted to give anything that has not acquired universal approval. The whole arrangement of the volume is excellent, the simple and more easily grasped subjects appearing first, followed by questions of greater complexity, a complete index making the whole readily available.

"I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself," is a story of the inner life and gradual character development, presumably of its author, who remains anonymous; but the reader of the story is welcome to draw his or her own conclusions as to whether it is not a clever piece of fiction, possibly by some "mere man." Published by D. Appleton and Company.

"The Villa Claudia," by J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life and author of Amos Judd, The Pines of Lory, etc., is issued by the Life Publishing Company, with illustrations by the author, by A. D. Blashfield and from early engravings. The mystery which is the foundation of this romance is hinted at early in its pages, and is the dominant note. Mr. Mitchell has handled a new idea in a way to hold the reader's close attention to the end. The scene of the story is laid at a villa in modern Tivoli, the ancient Tibur which was the favorite dwelling place of the Latin poet Horace. The classic spirit is preserved by frequent quotations from and allusions to the poet, but the characters are all modern and mostly American. The book is a delightful medley of antiquity and modernity, sentiment and humor, with a dash of good sense and philosophy.

"The Roosevelt Book," which Charles Scribner's Sons publish, presents selections from the writings of Theodore Roosevelt, giving the best of his work and showing the wide scope and vigor of the President's writings. A number of illustrations accompany the volume.

Another volume of the writings of Theodore Roosevelt is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, giving his "Ad-

dressess and Presidential Messages, 1902-1904." In the selection of the speeches included special attention has been given to the subjects which seem likely in themselves to possess continued importance, and to those which should prove of special interest during the present year as expressions of the methods of thought and of the principles of action of the President. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge contributes an introductory chapter.

"Napoleon's Maxims of War," with notes by General Burnod, translated from the French by Lieut. Gen. Sir G. C. D'Aguilar, C.B., are published in a convenient little volume by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., thus making readily available a work desired by all who are interested in military strategy.

"A Manual of Fever Nursing," by Dr. Reynold Webb Wilcox, which treats the subject very completely and comprehensively and in accordance with the present state of practice, is published by P. Blakiston's Sons and Co., Philadelphia.

"Une Marine Rationnelle," by J.-L. de Maconge, is a study of the effective fleet and of the reforms needed in the French naval organism, which originally appeared in the Revue de Paris and is now published in pamphlet form by Berger-Levrault and Company, of Paris. Another French treatise on naval matters, published by the same house, is the "Etude sur le Combat Naval," by René Daveluy, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

"Order No. 11," by Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley, is a story of life in the border counties before, during and after the Civil War, of a Virginia family who go out to Missouri with their family slaves in the early fifties. Order No. 11 was that of Gen. Thomas Ewing, ordering the homes in this part of Missouri abandoned. As a result the family sinks to the lowest depths of poverty, but after the war is over there is a return to the wrecked home and the daughter of the house finds happiness with the lover whose devotion has proved true through every trial. Mrs. Stanley spent her girlhood amid the historic scenes and incidents of border warfare which she depicts. The novel is published by the Century Company.

"Kwaidan: Stories and Studies of Strange Things," by Lafcadio Hearn, comprises a series of strange stories and poetic legends, chiefly of goblins and spirits, which form a part of the best Japanese literature. The interpreter from his long residence in Japan has gained a very perfect insight and sympathy with the people whom he has made his own, and writes with a delicate simplicity of style that is most attractive. Published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

"Seventy-five Years in Old Virginia" is an interesting volume of reminiscences by Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, who was surgeon on the General Medical Staff of the Confederate army and executive officer in charge of all military hospitals at Petersburg, Va. It is published by the Meade Publishing Company, of New York and Washington. As to the Civil War its author disclaims any personal bitterness, but wishes that he might impress the minds of the present generation in the South "with some lasting memory of the heroism of their fathers, and of the heroism of their mothers, during four years of a cruel and relentless war, waged to their very doors, and of the patience and fortitude with which the former, when disarmed, bore for eight years the contumely, humiliation and oppression of the carpetbagger and the scoundrel."

Among other publications recently received are the following:

"Grundzüge der Militärgesundheitspflege Zum Gebrauch für Offiziere," by Dr. Kulcke. Publishers, Lüdke Brothers, Hamburg.

"Reach's Official American League Baseball Guide for 1904," an annual compendium of baseball records, Francis C. Richter, editor. Publishers, A. J. Reach Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"A Little Traitor to the South," a war time comedy with a tragic interlude, by Cyrus Townsend Brady. Publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York.

Annual Report of the United States Life Saving Service for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903, Treasury Department, published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Vierteljahrshefte für Truppenführung und Heereskunde, Herausgegeben vom Grossen Generalstabe. I. Jahrgang, 1904, Zweites Heft. Published by E. S. Mittler & Sons, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin.

Die Kriege Friedrichs des Grossen, Dritter Theil, Der Siebenjährige Krieg 1756-1763. Herausgegeben vom Grossen Generalstabe Kriegsgeschichtliche Abtheilung II. Published by E. S. Mittler & Son, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin.

## SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

Calamba, Laguna, P.I., March 25, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a common enlisted man allow me to express through your columns the sentiments of a vast majority of soldiers as to whether the evils of a post canteen with a beer face, would not be by far preferred to the groggism induced by its absence. Let no one prejudicate my opinion because I do not wear those beautiful shoulder straps nor tow an L.L.D., D.D., or M.D., as ballast after my name. My experience is a practical three years' observation of my most intimate surroundings.

The hysterical anxiety with which some outsiders analyze the physical and moral condition of a soldier is to many of us amusing, often ridiculous, and at times disgusting. As a rule they have not the slightest conception of a soldier's composition, ideals, feelings and ambition. Prior to the drying of the canteen we were doing well enough; why not leave well enough alone?

The sensible and discriminating soldier will never commit himself, whether a beer canteen is in the post or not, and if he drinks beer, it can never be detrimental to him; its presence would be, on the contrary, a distinct benefit and convenience, making Army life more agreeable. To others its absence is an everlasting temptation to go on periodic sprees and systematic debauches and of these many, not possessing sufficient self-restraint, cannot resist temptation. Let no one be deceived into the belief that liquor cannot be smuggled into the post. At some places the alcohol of liquor smuggled into the post per month exceeds the alcohol of beer and light wine consumed in a formerly well regulated canteen. Why patronize the present canteen and develop a lunch habit in addition? The average soldier has outgrown his baby-ways of eating pie and candy and drinking milk and soda water. Is not eating between and after meals also a vicious habit? Why then make gluttony attractive to him? The Government ration is ample and nutritious; a dry canteen with a good gymnasium, pool and billiard

tables and library would no doubt be a great attraction to the men, where they may spend part of their free time, but it does not fill all their requirements. Probably all men in the Army have drunk more or less beer at some time of their lives; at any rate, the number of total abstainers is said to be very small; besides mere abstinence from drink is no proof against other vices just as vicious and disastrous to an army.

If beer is obnoxious to highly cultured minds, why not interfere with and subdue other habits of the soldier equally offensive to a highly developed moral or aesthetic sense, as, for instance, smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco?—is there anything filthier imaginable than the latter? But why single out the enlisted men of the Army and take away the few conveniences and pleasures they have and make them smuggle whiskey into the post when they would prefer by far to drink beer on occasions and indulge in it with moderation?

If beer drinking is an evil, ruinous to the mind and physique of the soldier, it is the same to the individuals comprising a nation. Then why not go to the bottom of it and enforce prohibition in cities and towns by congressional enactment, thus indirectly closing all breweries and most distilleries, limiting the distilling of alcohol as required by the demand in the arts and manufacture? Is an army of abstainers a possibility under present conditions of society? Assuredly no; such an army only exists in the imagination unless our high-minded friends, the opponents of the beer canteen would enter the Service as enlisted men and members of the W. C. T. U. were acceptable as recruits.

Were the individuals of nations like the men of this ideal army, no armies would be required as there would be no wars. Hence it follows that the establishment of the army canteen, with or without beer, and the prevailing condition as to sobriety is an item in the natural adjustment to the status quo of our civilization.

The dissatisfaction with the present canteen system is proof of its inefficiency. No one with a grain of sense will assert that beer drinking, though indulged in with moderation, is an admirable quality. Even we enlisted men know that and are not so obtuse as to be blind to the effects of inebriation. Many of us sincerely deplore the existence of beer drinking as a habit; still of two evils let us choose the lesser and modify it so it does the least possible harm.

Here in exile, in the land of odorless flowers, songless birds, brown brothers and their ugly sisters—and monkeys, we keenly feel the hardship of digging up twenty to thirty cents gold for a cold glass or bottle of beer, so refreshing after a hike in the hot sun, when the canteen could furnish the same commodity for ten or fifteen cents at the most. But aside from the financial question, would not a well controlled canteen be preferable to the vino joints in the neighborhood of posts and cantonments? The one or more mile limit does not prevent a soldier from imbibing beer or whiskey. In their absence some will drink ethyl and methyl alcohol, vino, rotgut, fermented tuba, essence of vanilla and lemon, bay-rum, listerine, or even kerosene oil. The dipsomaniacs drinking the latter class would of course derive no benefit from the existence of the canteen and their departure from the Army is only a question of time. But must all suffer on account of the follies and depravity of a few? After prohibition liquor is relished with much more delight if only for the fact that it is forbidden fruit.

A civilian is only restricted by the civil law and his social status. The soldier by both these and the military law in addition. Why not leave him the few personal liberties remaining? Why dwarf his mind and insult his intelligence by restricting and watching him like a baby and placing him within surroundings he does not like? No wonder one hears many an old soldier say, grumbling: "The Army is not any more what it used to be and the personnel is not of such standard as it was before the Spanish-American War; I wish I were retired."

Is it just to draw conclusions from opinions of people who are not enlisted men nor willing to be, and overrule the wishes of the majority of officers and soldiers in the Army concerning a question of personal liberty?

What the editor of the journal of American Medicine of Jan. 2, 1904, is thinking of the reform of the officers of the Army is certainly also true of the men. In his note to the article on the Army canteen by Dr. E. O'Neil Kane, M.D., of Kane, Pa., the editor beautifully strikes the nail on the head by remarking: "The reform of the officers themselves, and the breaking up of the speak-easies and saloons outside the barracks are certainly desirable, but the first must be done morally, and the second legally. A thoroughgoing attempt may succeed if persistently carried out for several centuries. In the meantime, and in the absence of the best, would it not be well to have the better?" To this, we in blue, olive and khaki can only say: "They are precisely our sentiments, Bill."

O.F.F.

The Shimose powder, which is being used by the Japanese in the war, is according to all accounts, a more powerful explosive than gun-cotton or dynamite, shattering the projectile into from 2,000 to 3,000 pieces. It is asserted that the composition can be handled with perfect safety, and that the cost of production is about half that of gun-cotton.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., has accepted the invitation of Col. Ardolph L. Kline to review the 14th Regiment at its armory on Tuesday evening, May 24, in commemoration of its departure for the front during the War of the Rebellion. Hitherto it has been the invariable custom at the annual reunion of the regiment to select the senior surviving officer of the regiment as the reviewing officer, and for the last ten years Gen. James McLeer, the brigade commander, has officiated as such. The fact that he has been entirely ignored this year has caused much comment among military men, and it is held to be a direct slap at the veteran general. This is believed to be due to the friction between General McLeer and Colonel Kline, which has existed since the former recommended the retirement of Colonel Kline from the command. The recommendation made by General McLeer was endorsed by General Roe on account of the poor condition of the 14th. The Governor for political reasons set aside the recommendation to retire Colonel Kline.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, who served thirty-five years in the Army and was Deputy Police Commissioner in Brooklyn during the Low administration, is spoken of as a likely choice for the colonelcy of the 23d Regiment, taking the place of Gen. A. C. Barnes, who recently resigned. A movement was started a few days ago among the officers to secure Major Ebstein as the commander of the regiment, and if he consents to accept, his election will be made by a unanimous vote. Lieut. Col. W. A. Stokes, who was slated as General Barnes's successor, says that he would gladly step aside in favor of Major Ebstein, who it is held on all sides would prove an ideal C.O.



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## KING OF ITALY VISITS THE KENTUCKY.

A report addressed to the Navy Department and dated Naples, Italy, May 2, 1904, gives the following interesting account of the courtesies exchanged at this port with the King of Italy:

"1. I have to inform the Department that I sailed from Port Said on the 25th of April and arrived at Naples early on the morning of the 29th.

"2. Upon approaching the harbor of Naples, it was observed that two large French and Italian fleets were anchored in double line outside of the breakwater, and upon being boarded by the harbor pilot, it was learned that the presence of the ships was on account of the visit of President Loubet of the French Republic to the King of Italy, both monarchs being, upon the day of our arrival, in Naples.

"3. Shortly after anchoring an officer from the Italian flagship came on board and informed me that the French President and the King of Italy would inspect the French and Italian fleets at 9 a.m., and requested me to extend the customary salutes and ceremonies of such occasions, which request I was glad to comply with.

"4. At 8 a.m., dressed ship with the French national colors at the fore, the Italian at the main, and saluted the port and officials. At 9 a.m. their Majesties, on board the Italian ship Regina Margherita, steamed out of the harbor and inspected both lines of the French and Italian fleets, the Kentucky firing the customary salutes. About 11 a.m., upon the completion of the inspection, the French President left the Margherita and went on board the French ship Marcelline, after which the French fleet got underway and sailed for France, the King of Italy returning to Naples.

"5. On the morning of the 30th I was informed that the King would visit the Kentucky. At the time of the receipt of the message we were taking in coal from lighters on both sides and the ship was, consequently, not in

a very satisfactory condition for inspection. His Majesty, accompanied by the Minister of Marine and several attendant officers, came on board about 11 a.m. and expressed his desire to be shown over the ship. I escorted him through the vessel, in which he showed great interest and expressed himself as much pleased. He spent about an hour on board, and upon his departure, complimented the Kentucky very highly.

"6. Yesterday an invitation was received for myself and chief of staff to dine with their Majesties, the King and Queen, at the Royal Palace in this city. The dinner was a very pleasant affair and their Majesties were extremely cordial and attentive. A great deal of interest was shown in the Kentucky and our Navy generally, for which the King appeared to have a great admiration, and also the same for the American people.

"7. It is my intention to sail from Naples on the morning of the 4th, arrive at Gibraltar on the 7th, leaving there on the 9th, touch at Funchal, Madeira, and from there proceed direct to New York, where I hope to arrive about the 21st instant.

"Very respectfully,  
"R. D. EVANS, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,  
"Senior Officer Present."

## ADMIRAL MELVILLE ON BATTLESHIPS.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, who has lately returned from Europe, whither he went to inquire as to the feasibility of turbine engines as a means of propulsion for warships, is quoted in an interview in the Philadelphia Press as having expressed the following opinion on the status of battleships.

"It is utterly preposterous to talk of the elimination of the battleship. The fact that several of this sort of craft were destroyed or badly damaged by torpedoes or submarine mines in the actions between the Russians and Japanese off Port Arthur means nothing so far as the efficiency of the battleship is concerned.

"The torpedo boat and kindred craft are dangerous just in proportion to their scope of operation. To deliver crushing blows to an enemy these vessels cannot be depended on. What is needed is the battleship for the main line, and they must be big enough to stand hard knocks and swift enough to seek and find positions of advantage. Then there must be the swift armored cruiser, that can either fight or show a clean pair of heels, and last, but perhaps as important as the others, a goodly supply of scout ships, light cruisers they may be called, for these are the eyes of the fleet. They must be fast and so armed as to prevent the passage of a torpedo flotilla. If the scout fleet is properly handled the battleships are comparatively safe and are ready to deal the really crushing blow when the opportunity offers."

The War Department has expressed great satisfaction with the work performed by Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., recruiting officer at Knoxville, Tenn., during the three months ending March 31, 1904, both as to number of men obtained and character of recruits. The Knoxville district stands tied for second place on the list of stations for the quarter.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. J. E. K.—Art. 967 of the Navy Regulations says: "No apprentice will be discharged from the Service before the expiration of his enlistment except for inaptitude for the Service, or upon the sentence of a court-martial, or the recommendation of a medical board of survey, or by purchase."

J. W. W.—The present authorized enlisted strength of the U.S. Army is 60,430 men. About 17,000 officers and men are in the Philippines on duty. The act of Congress, Feb. 2, 1901, provides that the total enlisted strength of the Army shall not exceed 100,000 men.

D. F.—In Sec. 6 of your circular it would be advisable for commander to caution squads that in "Rally by squads" to form as a squad in line so that it may be moved to the rear from the rally. In Sec. 8 the captain would have to give necessary commands to form line of skirmishers before advancing by rushes.

H. C. D. asks what the sergeant major carries—a saber, a rifle or a sword, and if the first or last, of what pattern? Answer: Sergeant majors are armed with saber of pattern prescribed for non-commissioned officers.

J. F. W. asks: When command "Right dress" is given to a company should left arm be kept on hip till "Front" is given, or is it all right to drop arm after the correct dress is obtained? Answer: The left hand remains at the hip until the command front, only for instruction, and especially in the recruit class. You can procure the U.S. Drill Regulations at our office.

BATTALION asks: In formation of battalion for street parade, what is practice in the Army? I do not find any light in the Drill Regulations. Would a formation as follows be correct: 1. Major. 2. Staff. 3. Non-commissioned staff. 4. Band. 5. Companies? If not what order is correct? Answer: Your formation for street parade is correct except that the band should precede the major. The commanding officer precedes the band in regimental formation.

E. G. H. asks: Being in a column of platoons, first platoon has four sets of fours, second three sets, guide is right. Where is the left guide, second platoon? Next to his front rank following number one, fourth set of fours, first platoon, and following the trail of left guide, first platoon, with enough interval between him and rest of the platoon for fourth set of fours? Answer: The left guide of second platoon is on left flank, front rank, and would be in rear of No. 1 man of fourth four, first platoon.

INQUIRER asks: Whether there was a bill passed by Congress last winter granting thirty days' leave of absence each year to Civil Service clerks in the U.S. Government employ? Answer: The law (it is many years old), gives thirty days' annual leave to all Civil Service clerks under the executive departments. This does not apply to per diem employees. No new law passed Congress during the last session.

W. H. B.—Apply to the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D.C., and you may be able to procure the book you want.

W. C. S. asks: (1). What is the highest rank in the U.S.A., other than that held by the President? Answer: Lieutenant General. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, simply by virtue of his office. He is not actually a member of either force. (2). What is the highest rank, ever held in the U.S.A.? Answer: General of the Army.

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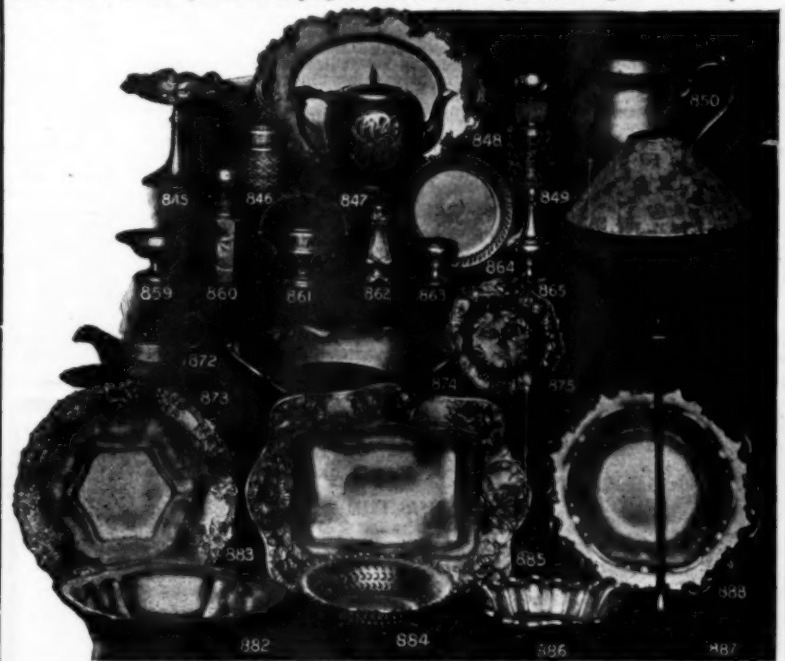
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849	Horse Radish Bottle, pierced over white glass, Silver stopple 6 in. high	5.00	874	Bread Tray, applied border, with marguerites, 11 x 6 1/2 in.	15.00
850	Pitcher, thread border, capacity 5 pints	36.00	876	Bon Bon Dish, grey finish, diam. 5 1/2 in.	4.00
851	Individual Compote or Almond Dish, pierced, bead edge, diam. 3 1/2 in., high	3.00	882	Vegetable Dish, oval, pearl bead edge 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in., deep, serviceable and substantial	19.00
852	Horse Radish Bottle, new engraved glass silver stopple 5 1/2 in. high, 5.00. Spoon for Horse Radish Bottle, extra	85	883	Salad or Fruit Bowl, applied grape border, diameter 9 1/2 in.	25.00
853	Sugar Basket, silver wire, blue glass lining, diam. 4 1/2 in., 2 1/2 in. high	11.00	884	Bon Bon Dish on feet, pierced, applied border, diam. 5 1/2 in., 2 in. high	10.00
854	Basket, same style, diam. 8 1/2 in., 4 in. high	15.00	885	Ice Cream Dish, grey finish, 12 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 2 in.	32.00
855	Pepper, grey finish, 4 1/2 in. high	5.00	886	Bon Bon Dish, oval, 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 in.	8.00
856	Salt Cellar, gold lined, diam. 2 1/2 in.	2.25	887	Candlestick, Royal Copper, silver top, 14 in. high	8.00
			888	With candle, shade holder, and shade, silver plated over lac, with 3 1/2 in. bead fringe, 11 1/2 in. Shade only	3.50
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wer: General. (3). Who held such rank as asked in question No. 27. Answer: Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. (4). What was the rank of Gen. N. A. Miles upon his retirement? Answer: Lieutenant General.

B. V.—There is no facing or dressing in extended order. In executing flank movements men face the front upon halting. Extended order ceases when the company is assembled and officers have taken positions as in school of company.

### THE SUBURBANITE.

The Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central issues regularly an illustrated monthly magazine known as "The Suburbanite." It is replete with information regarding Suburban Homes, and the contributors are among the best known writers in the vicinity.

There are many half tone illustrations touching upon every phase of country life, and any one interested should send two cents in stamps to C. M. Burt, G.P.A., New Jersey Central, New York City, for a sample copy of "The Suburbanite."

### BORN.

CHADWICK.—At San Juan, P.R., on April 30, 1904, to the wife of Paym. D. V. Chadwick, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARCH.—At Washington, D.C., May 10, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, a son.

SKIPWITH.—To the wife of Hugh Skipwith, Richmond, Va., a son, Humberston Skipwith, on May 11, 1904, a grandson of Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N.

SNOW.—At Rockland, Me., May 11, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. C. F. Snow, U.S.A., a daughter.

WEBSTER.—At Manila, P.I., May 1, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Frank D. Webster, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Anna George Webster.

### MARRIED.

DOCKERY-HEISEY.—At Newark, Ohio, May 11, 1904. Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d U.S. Inf., and Miss Emma Heisey.

GUILD-LOWE.—At Fort Crook, Neb., May 10, 1904. Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marie Antoinette Lowe.

JOHNSON-HILL.—At Helena, Mont., May 7, 1904. Miss Augusta Ford Hill and Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 35th Inf., U.S.A.

KEMPTON-MORAN.—At Vallejo, Cal., April 13, 1904. Corp. M. L. Kempton, U.S.N., and Miss Kate Moran.

MATSON-CONNOR.—At Ithaca, N.Y., April 26, 1904. Lieut. Joseph Matson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Kathleen Connor.

PITTS-WENZELL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1904. Lieut. Frederick W. Pitts, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emma V. Wenzell.

STEWART-LILLIENDAHL.—At Tucson, Ariz., Miss Frances B. Lilliendaahl, and Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th U.S. Cav.

WILSON-TAYLOR.—At Vancouver, Washington, May 11, 1904. Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Taylor, daughter of Dr. Taylor.

### DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, 1421 Wood avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., Lieut. James Thomas Anderson,

U.S.A., retired, beloved husband of Helen Bagley Anderson, Friday, May 13. Interment at Marion, Ohio.

ANDREWS.—At Saco, Me., Mr. J. Harris Andrews, father of Mrs. Moody, wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N.

DRENNAN.—At Fort Myer, Va., May 12, 1904. Mrs. Patrick Drennan, widow of Ordnance Sergt. Patrick Drennan, U.S.A.

LORIGAN.—At New York city, May 14, 1904. Brevet Lieut. Col. George T. Lorigan, N.G.N.Y., formerly major of the 9th Regiment.

MITCHELL.—At Washington, D.C., May 18, 1904. Lieut. Robert Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MORTON.—At Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1904, of heart failure, Michael J. Morton, Civil Service messenger, headquarters, Department of the East, a veteran of the Civil War, and a faithful servant of the Government for many years.

PATCHIN.—At New York city, May 18, 1904. Mrs. Lydia P. Patchin, widow of the late Henry Patchin, and daughter of the late Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, U.S.A., and sister of Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U.S.A.

STEMBEL.—At Atlantic City, N.J., May 10, 1904. Mrs. L. D. Stembel, wife of Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U.S.A., retired.

WELCH.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1904. Mrs. Maria Mead Welch, mother of Brevet Gen. Samuel M. Welch, colonel of the 65th N.G.N.Y.

WELLES.—At Newington, Conn., May 15, 1904. Roger Welles, father of Lieut. Comdr. Roger Welles, jr., U.S.N.

WILLIAMS.—At Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 16, 1904. Mrs. Mary Williams, mother of Capt. R. C. Williams, U.S.A., retired.

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### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

All the National Guard troops in Manhattan, New York city, will take part in the Memorial Day parade, under command of Major General Roe, and will act as escort to the G.A.R. The troops will start promptly at 9 a.m. from the Circle at 59th street and Broadway, march up Central Park West to 72d street, to Broadway, to 86th street, to Riverside drive, and to 91st street, where the parade will be dismissed. The reviewing stand will be on Riverside Drive near 86th street. Squadron A will act as escort to General Roe and the 1st Signal Corps, will act as escort to General Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade. The 1st Battalion of Naval Militia will parade on the left of the 1st Brigade.

The 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., in command of General McLeer, will parade in Brooklyn, and the 13th Regiment, Troop C and the 2d Signal Corps will also parade with it.

Recent elections of commissioned officers in the 12th N.Y., are the following: Mr. LeGrand Cannon Griswold, a graduate of Princeton College, to be 2d lieutenant in Company F; Mr. Edwin A. Strong, formerly of Squadron A, to be 2d lieutenant in Company I, and Mr. Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, also from Squadron A, to be 1st lieutenant in Company H.

The troops of the Massachusetts militia will hold annual drills and encampments as follows: 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews (except 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery) at the State Camp Ground, South Framingham, June 11, camp, June 12 to 18. The Naval Brigade, Capt. G. R. H. Buffinton, at New Bedford, July 23 to 30, inclusive. The dates for camp duty and annual drill of the 2d Brigade and 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, will be announced in orders later.

Some 6,000 persons were present in the armory of the 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, May 11, to witness a competitive drill between Company D, Captain Beck, and Company F, Captain Farquharson. The judges of the contests were Capt. LeRoy S. Upton and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Fales of the 1st U.S. Inf., and Capt. George G. Shepard, 24th Separate Company, N.G.N.Y. The companies drilled in the school of the soldier, the school of the company, extended order drill and the Butts manual. Company D won in everything, the final percentages being Company D, 80 2-3 per cent, and Company F, 77 2-3 per cent. An interesting event was when Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, and Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, presented a loving cup to the regiment in token of their appreciation of the use of the armory during the Knights' encampment in Buffalo last fall. Charles D. Bingham, grand commander of the State, made the presentation speech. In responding, Colonel Fox, thanked Commander Bingham for the cup and in referring to the members of his command, he said that in the Civil War the 74th Regiment was called upon twice for men and furnished 300 officers and 1,000 men. In the Spanish-American War he said the 74th sent 300 men and twenty officers to the front. "The State has called on the regiment," said the colonel, "no less than eight times to uphold the law and repress disorder and during its existence of fifty years the regiment has maintained an excellent reputation for discipline and

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efficiency. The men in every case served with fervency and zeal.

In the 1st Battery, N.Y., Lance Corp. Louis Wendel, jr., has been unanimously elected senior 2d lieutenant, and Lance Corp. H. F. Nicol, was unanimously elected junior 2d lieutenant. Both men are expert horsemen, and have excellent records for performance of duty.

Adjutant General Libbey, of Minnesota, has issued orders directing the organizations named below to assemble at Camp Lakeview near Lake City, Minn., for a ten days' tour of duty and instruction as hereinafter designated: 3d Infantry: Col. Charles A. Van Duzee, June 14, ending June 23; 2d Infantry: Col. Arthur W. Wright, July 5, ending July 14; 1st Infantry: Col. Charles McC. Reeve, July 18, ending July 27; 1st Battalion Artillery: Major George C. Lambert, July 5, ending July 14. General headquarters will be at Camp Lakeview.

In the California National Guard, Joseph B. Lauck has been appointed brigadier general and A.G., with rank from Feb. 15, 1904; vice Stone, resigned, and D. D. Crowley, colonel and surgeon general, with rank from June 6, 1904; vice Anderson, resigned. General Lauck announces that the regulations approved by the Secretary of War for the government of small arms firing, for the use of the National Guard are adopted by the National Guard of California in their target practice. The laws relating to the militia, National Guard and Naval Militia of the State, and also the general and special orders issued during 1903 are published in pamphlet form.

Official figures of the percentage attained by each organization of the New York Guard in drill attendance for the month of March last, show that among the regiments, the 7th has the best percentage, and the 14th the poorest. The percentage of each regimental organization, in order of merit is as follows: 7th, 93.04; 2d, 91.49; 22d, 89.42; 24d, 88.93; 13th, 87.89; 47th, 86.17; 74th, 85.85; 69th, 85.50; 1st 85.17; 9th, 84.33; 65th, 84.06; 12th, 83.50; 8th, 83.49; 71st, 80.74; 14th, 79.47. Among the light batteries, the 1st is in the lead with a percentage of 95.41, then follows the 3d, 91.46; 2d 90.22 and 6th, 81.19. In the Cavalry Troop C leads with the unusually high percentage of 90.78; Troop B, has a percentage of 92.04, and Squadron A, of 91.67. The 1st Signal Company has a percentage of 97.78, and the 2d of 95.76.

Officers of the 12th N.Y. Volunteers, who served with the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain, held an enjoyable dinner at the Calumet Club, New York city, on May 14, in celebration of the anniversary of the muster in of the regiment into the United States Service. Most of the officers are still in the National Guard regiment, Col. Robert W. Leonard presided, and among others present were Col. George R. Dyer, Major Charles S. Burns, Major T. C. Buck, Major T. W. Huston, Capt. Nelson B. Burr, J. P. Benkard, Monson Morris, S. S. Stebbins, R. A. DeRussy, R. M. Parker, E. O. Power, T. C. Chalmers and Lieut. J. H. Claiborne. Colonel Leonard and Major Burns served in the Civil War.

Adjutant General Culver, of Nebraska, announces that the target practice will be conducted in accordance with "Special Course C." Every officer and enlisted man in the Infantry will be required to practice with the magazine rifle, caliber .30; in the Cavalry, with the carbine; Signal Corps with the revolver and rifle; members of the Hospital Corps and bands will be permitted to qualify with the magazine rifle.

Col. James G. White, inspector general of rifle practice of Massachusetts, is authorized to select and command a rifle team to represent the Massachusetts militia in the

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the competition for the national and other trophies during the season of 1904. A competition will take place at Walnut Hill, on Wednesday, May 25.

The visit of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., to Jersey City, N.J., on the evening of May 23 to review the 4th Regiment, Col. R. G. Smith, is looked forward to with considerable interest. This it is believed will be the first time that the General has reviewed a New Jersey regiment. Preceding the military ceremonies, there will be a band concert commencing at 7:45.

### ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

Adjutant General Scott, of Illinois, announces that the annual meeting of the Illinois N.G. and Naval Reserve Association will be held in Peoria, Thursday, June 9, 1904. General Scott desires that officers should discuss the W. D. Circular of Feb. 8, 1904, embodying a blank form for the "physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the N.G." and "instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the N.G." with a view to their adoption by the State. To familiarize the officers with the method of record in the United States Army, the following record books have been furnished each organization: Company Descriptive Book, Duty Roster, Company Morning Report Book, Regimental Descriptive Book, Sick Report Book. These books will be taken up on property returns, but will not be used unless the organizations are called into the Service of the United States.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, announces that the Wisconsin National Guard encampments for 1904 will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau county, as follows: 2d Regiment, July 9 to 15, inclusive; 1st Regiment, Troop A, and 1st Battery, July 16 to 22, inclusive; 2d Regiment and 10th Separate Battalion, July 23 to 29, inclusive. In honor of the officer who formerly commanded the 3d Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, the camp is named Camp Moore. Each command will pitch its own camp. The instruction will include guard mount, estimating distances, tent pitching and packing, officers' revolver competition, lecture by medical officer; subject, "First Aid, with practical demonstrations." Small arms practice, battalion and regimental drills, including riot drill, extended order drill. Lecture by Major C. R. Williams; subject, "Use of the Shelter Tent, with practical demonstration." Advance and rear guard formations, outpost duty, reconnaissance, small patrols. Lecture by inspecting officer, U.S.A.; subject, "Common Sense of Guard Duty." Lecture "Hasty Entrenchments and Camping Expedients." Lecture by field officer of the regiment. Bivouac in the field. Construction of hasty entrenchments, officers competition in estimating distances. There will also be mounted and dismounted drills for the Artillery and Cavalry, and target practice.

The second annual meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association

will be held at the State rifle range, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from June 4 to 13, inclusive. Aside from the matches open to the National Guard and rifle clubs of Iowa, there are a number of matches open to everybody as follows: The Allison match, a 30-shot skirmish run; the Hull match, 10 shots at 200 and 600 yards; Military revolver match, Consolation match, the Drake match, a rapid fire and skirmish run. National marksmen's match, at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The rules of the United States Army for competitions will govern all matches. Tents will be supplied free of charge. Suitable prizes are offered in each competition, and programs and full information can be had from Major John T. Hume, Des Moines, Iowa.

### SECRECY AS TO FORTIFICATIONS.

Members of the National Guard who may perform duty in U.S. fortifications, will be held under the same obligations of secrecy as the officers and men of the Regular Army. Relative to this matter Adjutant General Samuel Dalton of Massachusetts has issued an order embodying a communication from Major John F. Guilfoyle, A.A.G., U.S.A., and directing that the request be complied with. Major Guilfoyle says:

"I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it has been brought to the attention of the War Department that a member of the National Guard of one of the States, after maneuvers at a certain seacoast fort in which he participated, published in the public press an article illustrated by diagrams and giving a very minute description of certain apparatus used in coast defense, and in communicating this information to the Governor of the State in question, it was remarked that 'The National Guard is admitted to the fortifications on the same basis as the Regular military force of the United States, and the Department concurs in the views of the Chief of Staff and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that measures should be taken to hold them to the same obligations of secrecy as are imposed on the officers of the Regular Army.' In this connection, attention is invited to paragraphs 406 and 406 of the Army Regulations, which prohibit the taking of photographic or other views of permanent works of defense, and the publication of written or pictorial descriptions of such works and the appliances used in connection with them. The Secretary of War therefore requests that the necessary steps be taken to inform the members of the organized militia of the State of Massachusetts as to these provisions of the Regulations, and to enjoin upon them a strict compliance with these regulations of the Department."

### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

More was accomplished for the betterment of the Ohio Guard during the recent session of the Ohio Legislature than in any previous quarter of a century. As a result of his unremitting activity, Gen. A. B. Critchfield, A.G. of Ohio, secured an annual increased appropriation of more than \$100,000 for the National Guard. In this he had the co-operation of leading National Guard men, and also prominent influential citizens of the State.

Three measures of unusual importance, affecting the Guard, were made laws by the Legislature. The first passed was the Aikin bill, which provides that each enlisted man shall be paid twenty-five cents for every regular drill attended. It also specifies that if any military property is damaged or lost through fault of the soldier, a sum sufficient to recoup the state for the loss shall be withheld from his pay. This measure will be the means of securing a better class of recruits, will materially increase the attendance at drills and will enable company commanders to recruit their organizations to the authorized strength without trouble.

Another bill is one reorganizing the Ohio National Guard in conformity with the requirements of the Dick law, recently enacted by Congress. Ohio is one of the first States in the Union to change its laws to conform with this national militia act. The changing of the term of enlistment from five to three years, the length of the period of service in the Regular Army, will, it is believed, bring the personnel of the Guard up to a higher standard. The author of the measure making the Ohio laws conform to the provisions of the Dick bill is Col. C. A. Thompson, commander of the 7th Infantry, O.N.G., who represents Lawrence county in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly.

Another bill passed is the York bill increasing the allowances for armory rent and incidental expenses for all organizations from \$400 to \$800 per annum. In the past

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many organizations have suffered on account of inadequate armory facilities, but, thanks to the York bill, hereafter they will not be handicapped in this respect. The beneficial effect of these laws has already been made manifest. New companies have been formed and enlistments show a surprising increase, and it is intended that the Ohio N.G. shall be one of the best military organizations in the United States.

### CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The review of the five local companies of the 1st Infantry, Connecticut N.G., Col. Edward Schulze, on May 11, showed very plainly its need of better and more commodious quarters. The organizations taking part in the review, besides the companies mentioned, were the Hospital Corps attached to the 1st Infantry; first section, Machine Gun Battery, and the 2d Division Naval Militia, formed as a naval battalion under command of Lieut. Lyman Root. Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, took the review, accompanied by his staff. Guard mounting was very creditably performed under the supervision of Adjutant Howard and Sergeant Major Hines, officer of the guard. Lieutenant DeLamater, Co. K; supernumerary officer, 2d Lieutenant Morse, Co. B; Captain Wolf, Co. A, was officer of the day with Captain Goodman, old officer of the day. After guard mount came the review with a formation of three battalions, two companies each, under command of Majors Moran, Johnson and Bullen, respectively. The Naval Battalion formed on the left with the Hospital Corps and Section Machine Gun Battery. The men stood steady in the ranks while General Frost and staff accompanied by Colonel Schulze and staff passed around the lines. The passage was well executed. Battalion drill followed, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, supplemented with a parade taken by Colonel Schulze. General Frost in an appropriate speech presenting the State decorations for marksmanship. Dancing followed and invited guests were taken care of in officers quarters by Colonel Schulze. The affair was a success from start to finish and reflected much credit upon officers and men.

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#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

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(a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily.) Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(c) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, in Philippines. Address Manila.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, in Philippines. Address Manila.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 17th. Manila, P.I.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 18th. Manila, P.I.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.

8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

9th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks. Wash.

12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 66th. Presidio, S.F.

4th. Jackson Bks., La. 67th. Presidio, S.F.

5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.

10th. Manila, P.I. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 79th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 80th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 82d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 83d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 84th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 85th. Manila, P.I.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 87th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 88th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. 89th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 90th. Jackson Bks., Md.

28th. Honolulu, H.I. 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Honolulu, H.I.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

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36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

38th. Manila, P.I. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

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45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 108th. Manila, P.I.

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53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo.

57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. 122d. Key West, Fla.

60th. Presidio, Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and

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5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky. for station.)

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California.)

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

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19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

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### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Fort Williams, Me.; 3, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas., ordered to Key West, Fla., July 1; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

Among the more interesting of recent military publications in England is an attractive volume entitled "The Problem of The Army," being a series of critical letters originally published in the London Times by L. S. Amery, and a pamphlet containing the testimony of General Sir Redvers Buller, R.A., before the Royal Commission on the war in South Africa. Mr. Amery's work, published by Edward Arnold, London, treats vigorously, but fairly, with the defects of the British military system as disclosed by the Boer War and suggests the remedies, chief among them the General Staff, by which those defects are to be corrected. The evidence of General Buller, published by Longmans, Green & Co., is a highly important contribution to the history of the South African campaign.

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## PROGRESS OF OUR ARMY.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., has an article in The Youth's Companion of May 19 on "Progress in the Army," outlining the present organization of the Army and showing the great advance made in the last quarter-century. At the breaking out of the war with Spain there were less than five thousand men in both the field and seacoast artillery, a number wholly inadequate to the important duties to be performed. The whole Army did not equal the strength of an army corps. The present law fixes the strength of the Army at a minimum of 59,000 enlisted men, and wisely provides that the President may in his judgment increase the enlisted force to 100,000 should an emergent occasion arise. "Had this wise provision obtained in 1898," General Corbin says, "it would have resulted in the saving of many lives to the nation and many millions of dollars to the Treasury. With the intelligence which comes to the ranks of the Army, only a very short period is required to initiate several recruits by the teachings and example of one trained soldier."

General Corbin expresses approval of the present corps organization for the coast artillery, but adds that "to give more efficiency and effectiveness in battle, it is thought that the part of the Artillery Corps comprising the field or horse-artillery, consisting now of thirty independent batteries, should be given a regimental organization. Recent observations in Germany confirmed previous convictions along this line."

Of the General Staff Corps General Corbin says: "It is believed the operation of the General Staff Corps will result in a more harmonious and intelligent administration, and safeguard against the dangers which may arise in a sudden emergency where the vital forces of supply and administration are acting independently of each other."

To illustrate the democratic nature of the commissioned personnel of our Army, coming as it does from the masses of our people, statistics are given showing that since the Spanish-American War there have been 408 commissions issued to enlisted men of the Regular Army; 615 men have been rewarded for service with the Volunteers; 311 of the junior officers are graduates of the Military Academy, and 508 have been appointed to the Army from civil life.

The Canadian Military Gazette praises Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia of Canada, for his administration of his department, citing as an instance of his promotion of Canadian interests the recent expenditure there of quite a large sum for repairs to artillery equipment and other similar work which had hitherto been done in England. This work could not be done in Canada until special equipment had been provided for the purpose, and an Ottawa firm was encouraged to equip their works for this purpose at a very considerable expense, upon the understanding that they would receive work of this kind at prices based upon War Of-

fice rates. Canada now has shops in which not only repairs to artillery equipment can be made, but where the equipment itself can in large part be turned out. "From the military standpoint this is excellent," the Gazette says. "It means that, in case of war, we would have in this country in easily accessible places, workshops which could quickly repair the wastage of a campaign, and would not have to resort to the old country at a time when her resources of this kind would in all probability be taxed to supply her own demands, to say nothing of the time required to send back and forth, and the ever present possibility of the interruption of sea communication. We have now a cartridge factory equipped to turn out three times as many cartridges as was its best output a couple of years ago. We have a rifle factory at Quebec already turning out rifles. We hope in the future to have a manufactory of field guns; in a word we are rapidly becoming, as we should be, self-sustaining in these matters."

In the June Pearson's Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine gives an account of the remarkable work done by Thomas Nast during the Civil War. His sketches were exaggerations of existing conditions, it is true, but sixty-three was a poor time to investigate. Nast simply used the material that came to his hand, and each resulting picture brought volunteers to the Northern cause. They also brought scores of threatening letters to the Harper office from the infuriated South, and Nast might have been burned at the stake had he been captured during the occasional trips he made to the front. The influence exerted by his pictures was tremendous—President Lincoln himself said near the close of the war: "Thomas Nast was the best recruiting sergeant the Union ever had." Mr. Paine has shown great tact in his handling in this article of what is even yet a sore subject with many of his readers.

Fifteen years ago, says Engineering, England's first-class cruisers did not cost more than £460,000; to-day she is spending £1,140,000 (\$5,700,000) on each. Sixteen years ago England was only building battleships of 17 knots; to-day she has thirty-one vessels of the first line whose speed exceeds 18 knots; France has fourteen, Russia ten, Germany fifteen, and Japan six. The speed of armored cruisers in the "eighties" was only 18 knots, whereas to-day there are on the list of British ships built or building twenty-six vessels which are of 23 knots speed; France has five exceeding 22 knots, and Japan two; but in the case of Russia and Germany 21 knots is the highest reached.

The London Chronicle draws attention to the alarming shortage in the militia and volunteers shown in the annual report on the British army, recently issued. The militia and militia reserve are over 80,000 short of the normal figures, while the volunteers fail to reach their establishment by the enormous total of 92,223 men, or

something like three army corps. The yeomanry are also nearly 9,000 short. The report also shows that out of nearly 300,000 men only 920 have been punished for drunkenness. Of the 10,318 punishments inflicted in all, the most numerous cases (2,212) were for desertion.

In Maine, veterans who receive State pensions are excused from the poll-tax says the May World's Work. In Kansas the real estate of a Grand Army post, not exceeding half an acre of ground, with buildings thereon, is free of taxation. Georgia allows disabled Confederate veterans to conduct certain enterprises without the customary license. But with a tender regard for their moral welfare, the State excepts from this privilege certain forms of brokerage, such as dealing in futures. Formerly the sale of lightning-rods was excepted. South Carolina attempts to give the veterans a monopoly of medicine-peddling. Iowa exempts from taxation \$800 worth of property of Union veterans or their widows. These are only samples from the pages of recent statute books. In brief, veterans are a privileged class, both North and South.

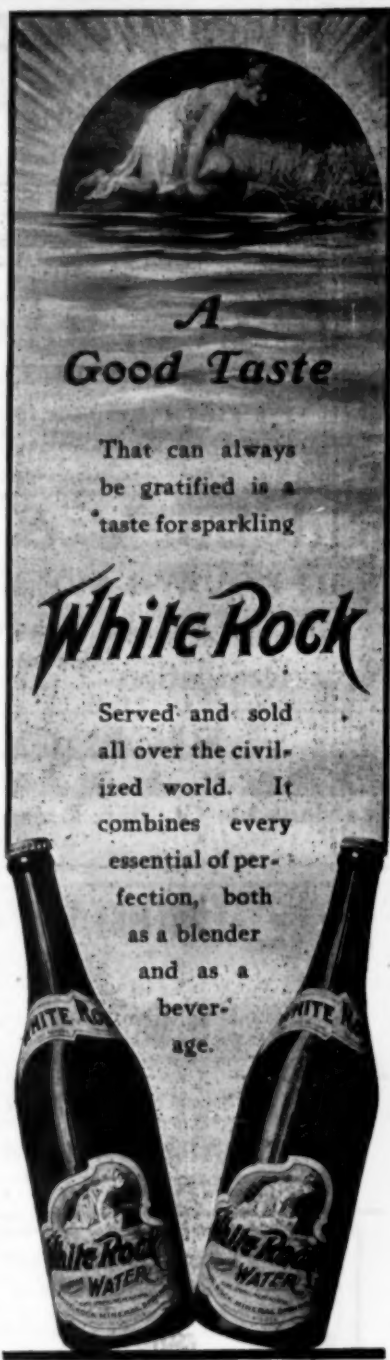
The Geological Survey has received a report of an extensive deposit of Alaskan coal, accessible to the Pacific Ocean, located from twelve to twenty-five miles inland from Controller Bay, Alaska. The coal fields lie behind the Controller Bay oil fields, at the foot of the Chugach Mountains. The coal and oil were found to be in two distinctly separate formations that lie in roughly parallel belts. The coal area, as at present recognized, includes about eighty-five square miles. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the East more than it does anthracite.

The *Matin* devotes columns to a discussion of the report that important French military plans have been stolen and sold to Germany. According to a press dispatch it vouches for the absolute accuracy of the report that the plans of the coast defence have been betrayed, and furthermore says that a person, now in London, is in possession of them. They are said to be authentic and of the highest importance.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed the bill appropriating \$1,500 for a monument on the battlefield of Second Bull Run to the memory of the 5th New York Volunteers, better known as Dur-ye's Zouaves.

The Rutgers Corps Cadets, of which Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U.S. Inf., is commandant, gave an interesting exhibition drill on Neilson Field, New Brunswick, N.J., May 18.

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